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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 27 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

U.S. Prepares For World War?

Adjournment Motion In Central Assembly

Mechanisation Or Machination?

M. L. A.'s See Through Britain's Gift Horse

Scheme Means Costly Burden On Tax-Payers And Subsidy To British Industry

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, January 31.

The first day of the Assembly session closed with a first class debate on the censure motion brought by Mr. Avinashlingam Chettiar to condemn the mechanisation of the British Army in India.

EYE-OPENER

The debate though it was ultimately talked out served a useful purpose in bringing out the strong feeling of the House that instead of mechanising the Indian units, the Government was mechanising the British regiments.

"It was an "eye-opener" to me", said Sir Cowasji Jehangir "that Indian taxpayer will have to provide 135 lakhs for the present mechanisation programme of British units. Is it a gift?" Ironically asked the Bombay Baronet referring to the recent grant of £6,00,000. "Why should India pay for mechanising the British section of the Army, which was not permanently stationed in India?"

When he said he was not one of those who wanted British troops to go out of the country bag and baggage Sir James Grigg retorted, "I bet you are not"

Sir Cowasji flung back "for once in a way the Finance Member is in the right."

Invidious Descrimination

The debate emphasised that it was an invidious descrimination to mechanise British units leaving out the Indian section.

SUBSIDY TO BRITAIN

Sardar Mangal Singh pointed out that this put the Indian section on an inferior level, reducing them to "camp followers". He also called attention to the fact that the whole amount would be spent in England for orders with Ordnance Factories and other firms. This point was emphasised by Dr. Deshmukh also, who said this was a "direct subsidy" to English industries.

Col. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary, admitted everything had to be brought from outside but his excuse was that India did not produce tanks and machineguns.

'Who"?

"Why don't you manufacture them"? qeried Mr. Asaf Ali but Col. Ogilvie evaded the qestion saying: "It is a big story".

MAKE THEM IN INDIA

Sardar Sant Singh also complained that while other countries were making arrangements to manufacture their own war materials nothing was being done in Indi

Proceedings In Detail

Moving the adjournment motion, Mr Chettiar declared: "We are for increasing efficiency in the Indian Army. We realise efficiency to-day means mechanisation and so we are for mechanisation, but we are for mechanising and increasing efficiency of that portion of the Indian army, which is really Indian."

He referred to the communique announcing the decision regarding mechanisation and said its allusion to the Viceroy's speech was misleading, because those, who listened to the speech and applauded the passage relating to mechanisation were under the impression that the intention was that assistance would be sought from the British Government in mechanising the Indian Army and not the British portion of the Indian Army The Government decision meant discrimination and would result in strengthening the British portion and making the Indian por

(Continued on Page 8. Col. 3.)

Mrs. Rosita Forbes, the well-known novelist and authoress and party passed through Bombay on Monday by the Italian boat to Colombo on a pleasure trip when they were photographed on board.

Huge Rearmament Scheme

SEQUEL TO JAPAN'S SECRET NAVAL PLANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The new rearmament programme, despite the circumspection of President Roosevelt's message, is regarded by the man-in-the street as being due entirely to actions of Japan. In Government and elsewhere there is general agreement that the United States Fleet must be built up sufficiently to maintain the old five-three ratio with Japan. The latter's secrecy and refusal to agree to limit the size of big guns is disturbing Government and wild rumours about Japanese naval plans have probably caused more public apprehension than the actual facts if known would warrant.

REPLY TO JAPAN

The United States answer can be seen in the Vinson Bill, where the authorities for new battleships are specified only in tonnage and not in numbers. The 105,000 tons authorised will, according to Mr. Vinson, be used for three battleships, but there is nothing in the Bill to say so. If the rumours of Japan's huge battleships prove well founded it is likely that America will build two large battleships under Vinson Bill, instead of three of the Treaty size.

From the nature and size of the Opposition there seems to be no doubt that rearmament will have a swift passage.

TO ENTER WORLD WAR

Mr. Tinkham, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, referring to the additional rearmament appropriations, contended that President Roosevelt had in mind an aggressive foreign war "the United States being armed to enter a world war on the side of Britain. We are again on the road of re-enactment of the tragedy of the United States, in the role of a puppet state of Britain".
—Reuter.

CITY FATHERS PROPOSE: BENGAL GOVT. DISPOSE

No Sanction To Purchase Electric Undertaking Even In Municipal Limits

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Holding that it would not be in public interest to accede to the request, the Bengal Government have declined to give sanction to the Calcutta Corporation to purchase such of the undertakings of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, as lie within the municipal limits.

In a letter to the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Department of Labour and Commerce, says that the Government have taken the view that it is the duty of the Corporation to satisfy the Government, that the granting of sanction should be in the interest of the public. No attempts have been made by the Corporation to discharge this obligation.

Besides, the proposal, involving as it does dismemberment of the existing electricity undertaking, is directly contrary to the accepted trend of electricity development, is much in conflict with the policy embodied in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and constitutes a serious obstacle in the way of ultimate adoption of a comprehensive scheme of public control.

The Calcutta Corporation passed a resolution at its meeting on the 26th August, 1936 deciding to make the above purchase and notified the electric Corporation of their election to do so on the 17th September, 1937.—A. P.

TRI-PARTITE MOVE TO CHECK JAPAN'S MANOEUVRES

LONDON, Jan. 31.

It is learned that Britain, France and the United States are consulting diplomatically in view of the reports that Japan may be laying down battleships beyond the London Treaty limits. In basing concrete evidence in this connection the Escalator Clause of the Treaty is unlikely to be invoked at present but the Japanese official denials are insufficient to dispel doubts of the Treaty powers, especially as hitherto they are confined to two specific tonnages only.

As Japan is not a signatory of the Treaty, Britain has no legal right to demand information but it will be welcomed in London if in order to avoid the possibility of a building race, Japan would see fit to provide more details. Meanwhile although neither Britain nor United States wish to build larger battleships and change of policy is bound to remain under consideration as long as the Japanese attitude is not clarified.—Reuter.

FRANCE LOYAL TO TRI-PARTITE PACT

But 1938 Budget Estimates Show Deficit Of 28 Milliard Francs

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE: Jan. 31.

The determination to remain faithful to the Tri-Partite Agreement between France, Britain and the United States, was expressed by the Finance Minister. M. Marchandeau.

He said the treasury deficit would be his first care. The estimated deficit in 1938 is 28 milliard Francs, nearly half of which was due to exceptional needs of the national income.—Reuter.

MADRAS.—At the annual conference of the European Association (South Indian Branch), the following among other office-bearers of the Branch were elected for the year 1938:—Chairman: Mr. G.H. Hodson, Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ivor Bull M.L.C. (Coorg), and Mr. Nuttall M.L.A. (Madras).

Admiral Gives Evidence For Expansion Of Fleet

WASHINGTON: Jan. 31.

"Enormous increases" in the naval strength of Britain and Japan have made it imperative that the United States must

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.)

KING ZOG TO MARRY COUNTESS APPONYI

Albanian Parliament Gives Immediate Consent

TIRANA: Jan. 31.

In conformity with the Albanian constitution, King Zog this morning demanded the Parliament's consent to his engagement to Countess Geraldine Apponyi, which was granted immediately. —Reuter.

LABOUR TO RAISE FAR EAST QUESTION

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Parliament reassembles tomorrow after the Christmas recess.

In the House of Commons, Labour will demand a statement and debate on the Far East and the Van Zeeland report.—Reuter.

PLOTTING AGAINST SOVIET

Five Counter-revolutionaries To Die At Tiflis

MOSCOW: Jan. 31.

Five alleged counter-revolutionaries have been sentenced to death at Tiflis on charges of plotting to overthrow the Soviet and secure the secession of Georgia from the Soviet.

The remaining two accused have been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

Harijan Bill Forges Ahead In Assembly

MOVE FOR REFERENDUM DEFEATED

Munshi Assures Measure Is Not Departure From Spirit Of Hinduism

"HINDU RELIGION HAD SURVIVED SO LONG, BECAUSE IT HAD ABSORBED ALL ELEMENTS," declared Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly during the discussion of the Bill seeking to remove disabilities of Harijans in regard to worship in temples.

The Bill provides that in case the trustees of temples by a majority decide in favour of Harijans' entry, there should be no legal bar to such entry. There was some opposition to the Bill, but the group that opposed consisted of hardly three members.

WHAT WAS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DOCTOR AMBEDKAR OR MR. BHOLE, AND THOSE SITTING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HOUSE? asked the Home Minister, in pointing out the necessity of removing the injustice that had been done to the Harijans all these years. Public opinion to-day was in favour of Harijans entering the temples, and why should they not be allowed?

The Bill as amended by the Select Committee was presented to the House and is still under discussion.

Earlier in the day, the House passed all the three readings of the Bill to provide for release on probation of offenders. This is the first measure of its kind in the whole of India. The House approved of the measure and there was hardly a dissenting voice. Hereafter all offenders, who are not habituals and who have good character antecedents, may be released on probation, though convicted of serious offences. This is done, with a view to see that those who have committed offences on the spur of the moment or due to surroundings are not sent to prison, but are given a chance to improve.

Proceedings In Detail

Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi moved that the Bill to provide for release on probation of offenders as amended by the Select Committee be read the Second time. After some discussion, the Bill passed the Second and the third Reading and was passed into law.

HARIJAN BILL.

The Minister then moved that the Bill to remove disabilities of Harijans in regard to worship in temples, as amended by the Select Committee be read the second time.

Mr. Phadke moved that the Bill be again referred to the same Select Committee for more careful consideration. He said that the general complaint was that the Government were hurrying through the Bill without giving time for the public to express their views on the measure. The orthodox section were very much perturbed over the rush.

DILATORY MOTION LOST.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi opposed the motion and said that every section of the Hindu community has had enough time to consider the measure. As a matter of fact, they have had 17 years during which the question had been before the public. The measure was similar in scope than the one proposed by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in the Central Assembly, and that Bill was before the public for nearly one year. He did not think there was any further need for the measure to go to the public for opinion. If one were to wait even seven more years, there would yet be some people who would agitate against the measure.

The motion of Mr. Phadke was lost.

Mr. Karandikar moved an amendment to the effect that "Hindu community means everyone professing one of the religions in India or those who do not resent being called a Hindu."

Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi opposed the amendment and said that it was a surreptitious way of including even non-Hindus in the Hindu fold.

Mr. Ali Bahadhurkhan also opposed the amendment, which was lost.

Mr. R. N. Mandalik moved an amendment to the effect that the trustees should not be empowered to disregard the trust deeds, in coming to a decision about allowing Harijans into temples. In the course of his speech, he stated that the provision gave licence to Trustees or majority of them to run roughshod over the wishes of the author of the Trust. No Government worth the name, least of all the Congress Government under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi the apostle of Truth, Love and Non-violence, should encourage trustees to commit a breach of trust of this sort. The Bill also sought to invest with dictatorial powers in the Trustees.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi opposing the amendment said that Mr. Mandalik had referred to the Fundamental Rights resolution passed by the Congress at Kara-

(Continued on page 7 Col 4)

Debt Relief In Madras

Assembly Passes Bill As It Emerged From Select Committee

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

After full five days' debate the Madras Assembly passed this afternoon the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill without any division.

It may be recalled that the Bill was referred to a Select Committee at the last sitting of the Legislature consisting of fourteen members of both the Houses including the Prime Minister, Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, Minister, Mr. Abdul Habid Khan, ex-Mayor, and Dr. P. J. Thomas.

The Select Committee held sitting from December 27 to January 4 and made some modifications in the Bill, which was passed this evening almost as it emerged from the Select Committee.—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted experienced canvassers for effecting sale of cigarettes in Bombay Proper. Apply Box No. 9757, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—For a Cotton Mills in Northern India:—(1) One Weaving Master, (2) one Accountant. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 7811, "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS..

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9759, "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

New Discovery in Cancer secret remedy from forest dwellers may call immediately. Pay after satisfaction only. A. R. Chakravarty, Baidyanath Deoghar. (9758)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted active Agents on salary and commission to push Radio sales. Only experienced hands need apply P. O. Box 459, Bombay. (7801)

412. PIECE GOODS (SWADESHI)

Up-to-date, most Attractive, New designs Crepe, Check striped suiting Khaddars. Two suits length Rs. 3-8-0. Write Ganga Stores, Kasgunj, (U. P.) (9725)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Killick Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1938, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon when the following Resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution.

THE RESOLUTION ABOVE REFERRED TO.

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 20,00,000 to Rs. 40,00,000 by the creation of 20,000 new Ordinary Shares of Rupees One hundred each."

Dated the 31st day of January, 1938

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
7820.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

The Agent, Bombay, invites the following tenders:—

(1) Tender No. 1938-39/H for the supply of Timber required for the year 1938-39. Closing date 23rd February 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Price per copy of tender form Rs. 5.

(2) Tender No. 1938/3 for the supply of 20 tons Tin Ingots. Closing date 15th February 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2.

Tender forms obtainable from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at the prices quoted above, which amounts will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, Postal Order and postage stamps will not be accepted.

7816.

NOTIFICATION.

COAL WAGON SUPPLY.

In continuation of the Notification, dated the 13th January, 1938, the Coal Wagon Supply Committee hereby notify that Public Utility Concerns, who are entitled to wagons under "Priority," will receive no supplies on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for two consecutive weeks commencing from 1st February 1938.

All Bunker Coal for steamers whose berths have been declared open at Kidderpore Docks will be entitled to "Special" supplies.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chairman,
Coal Wagon Supply Committee.
Calcutta,
Dated the 26th January, 1938.
(7807)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 851 OF 1935.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY and another. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
BAI RABIABAI, daughter of Dawood Mahomed and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Consent Decrees, dated the 28th August, 1935 and 5th September, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 9th February, 1938, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

All that piece of Fazandari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Umerkhadi Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 2/9th square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3646 Cadastral Survey No. 1984 of Mandvi Division and Municipal B. Ward No. 3537 Street No. 113.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of MR. P. M. CLUBWALA, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at the Municipal Head Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.
7819.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for one temporary vacancy of a Wireless License Inspector pay Rs. 80 (fixed) and will be received up to 15th February 1938. Applicants should be of active habits and possess radio Engineering qualification and apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned. Preference will be given to retired telegraphists, Telegraph Masters, Engineering or Wireless Supervisors, Telephone Operators and Inspectors of Post Offices.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Bombay.
7813.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KISHANDUTT JOKHIRAM SARAF, GANGABUX JOKHIRAM SARAF, DWARKADAS JOKHIRAM SARAF and NAGARMAL JOKHIRAM SARAF have contracted to sell the properties hereinafter described to our clients. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at the Top Floor, Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

(a) Out of Field No. 77/1 Area A.42 and 37 G. assessment Rs. 46 an area consisting of 1 Acre and 5 Gunthas in Mouje Borgaon (Meghe) Mouja No. 282, Pargane Nachangaon, Tahsil & Dist. Wardha, together with the buildings and structures standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Ginning Factory belonging to Rangnath Shrinivas, on or towards the South by the Electric Plant and Ginning Factory belonging to R. B. Khare, Pleader, on or towards the West by the passage leading to the Maratha Boarding House and on or towards the West by the Public Road.

(b) Out of Field No. 77/1 (gha) Area A. 6 and 25 Gunthas, assessment Rs. 90, an area of one acre only, assessment Rs. 15 at Mouje Borgaon, Mouja No. 282 Pargane Nachangaon, Tahsil & Dist. Wardha, together with the buildings and structures standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by Field No. 77/1 (Ga) belonging to Kishandutt Gangabux, on or towards the South and West by field No. 77/1 (gha) belonging to Rao Bahadur Damodar Nilkant Khare, on or towards the East by field No. 80/1 belonging to Narayensing Zapsing Rajput.

(c) Out of field No. 77/1 area A. 5 and Gunthas 32 assessment Rs. 56, the 1/8th share that is an area consisting of 8½ Gunthas, assessment Rs. 7 situate at Mouje Borgaon, (Meghe) Mouja No. 282 Pargane Nachangaon, Tahsil and Dist. Wardha, together with the buildings and structures standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the field belonging to Narayensing Zapsing bearing No. 80/1 on or towards the West by the compound of Ginning Factory belonging to Rangnath Shrinivas and in the possession of the Receiver, Mr. N. Raiji, on or towards the North by the compound of Ginning Factory belonging to Ghamadia and on or towards the South by the boundary of the Oil Mill belonging to Kishandutt Gangabux including the land from East to West.

(d) Out of field No. 77/1 area A. 5. 32 Gunthas, assessment Rs. 56 an area consisting of 1 Acre 33 Gunthas, assessment Rs 14 at Mouje Borgaon (Meghe) Mouja No. 282 Pargane Nachangaon Tahsil and Dist. Wardha together with the building and structures standing thereon and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by field No. 80/1 belonging to Narayensing Zapsing, on or towards the West by the compound of Ginning Factory belonging to Rangnath Shrinivas now in the possession of Receiver Mr. N. Raiji, on or towards the North by the compound of Ghamadia Ginning Factory, and on or towards the South by the boundary of the Oil-Mill belonging to Kishandutt Gangabux.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1938.

MADHAVPRASAD & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
7823.

Public Notices

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ANDHERI BRANCH

A BRANCH OF THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

will be opened on 1st February, 1938.

AT

47, GHODBUNDER ROAD, ANDHERI.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
7799.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the POONA SWADESHI SUGAR MFG. CO., LTD. will be held at the Coy.'s office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay on Wednesday the 23rd February 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following:

(1) To consider and if thought fit confirm the special Resolution for Voluntary winding up if passed by the Coy. at its Extra-ordinary General Meeting to be held on 23rd Feb. 1938 at 4 p.m.

(2) To consider and confirm the appointment of the Liquidator if any made at the said meeting of the Coy. And or to nominate a person to be liquidator of the Coy.

(3) To consider and if thought fit to appoint a committee for inspection as provided in Sec. 209 C of the Indian Coy.'s act.

Dated this 31st Day of January, 1938.

By order of the Board,
CHHABILDAS JESANGBHAI & CO.
Agents.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
7822.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the POONA SWADESHI SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1938, at 4-00 O'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing as a Special Resolution the following Resolution that is to say:

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Jayantilal Kalyanraf Vaishnav be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator without remuneration for the purpose of such winding up with authority to the Liquidator to exercise all powers of the Liquidator."

By Order of the Board.
CHHABILDAS JESANGBHAI
& CO.,
Agents.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1938.

80, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
(7821)

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Electrical Inspector. Applicants must have experience of the erection and testing of electrical lighting and power installations in industrial risks and be conversant with the Regulations of the Institution of Electrical Engineers for their equipment. Apply stating age, which should be about 30, salary required and full particulars to The Secretary, Bombay Fire Insurance Association, 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
(7793)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATTION.

THE COLLECTOR will put up for Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 214 & 215 fronting the Marine Drive in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 2,000 sq. yds. and 1,900 sq. yds. respectively on 2nd February, 1938, at 1 P.M. in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay.
12th January, 1938.
(7675)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of 30 tons Copper Ingots. Tender form obtainable from this office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 14th February 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

7815.

Earning
MORE APPLAUSE
In the 4th WEEK
'Kisan Kanya'
India's 1st
ALL COLOUR PICTURE
ZANANA SHOW
TO-MORROW
At 1-30 P.M.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30

Playing to Packed Houses!
SAGAR'S
GREAT HIT—
WATAN
Direction:—
MEHBOOB
At The
IMPERIAL
Lamington Road.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30

TO-DAY SOMVATI AMAS—
—MATINEE AT 2-30 P. M.
CHANDRARAO MORE
Going Strong for the 4TH WEEK
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Three Shows Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Havre Maru	21st Jan	7th Feb.
Taijin	27th ,,	10th ,,
London	23rd Feb.	10th Mar.
Himalaya	11th Mar.	25th ,,
A Steamer	26th ,,	11th Apr.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Municipal Corporation

"Budget Surplus Exists Only On Paper!"

Proposal To Raise Tax Rejected Despite Commissioner's Support

The Municipal Corporation on Monday threw out the amendment of Mr. Mathradas Tricumji to reduce Water Tax by three quarter per cent and the amendment of Mr. Meherally to raise General Tax by one per cent after a debate of over two hours. The Municipal Commissioner was in agreement to raise General Tax by one per cent stating that it was a golden opportunity for the councillors to raise the tax and use the revenue to give relief to the poor but the house was not in a mood to take his advice and negatived the amendment with an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved the reduction of the Water Tax from three and three-quarter per cent. to three per cent. Mr. Soonderdas Morarji seconded the amendment. The original proposition was moved last week by Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Chairman, Standing Committee.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Mr. M. A. Dabholker, Sir J. B. Boman Behram and Mr. R. K. Vaidya opposed on the ground that if water tax was reduced, there would be no surplus left for repairs and emergencies.

Mr. Mathradas said so far as landlords were concerned who paid water tax on rateable value, they were not going to be affected. It was a case of transposition. It would bring to the Corporation Rs. 1,89,000 from mills, Port Trust, railways and the Government, which could be utilised for giving amenities to the poor.

The amendment was lost.

AMENITIES FOR POOR.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally then moved the raising of general tax to 12 per cent. instead of 11 per cent. as at present. He said if the tax was raised by one per cent they would be able to give some amenities to the poor such as minimum wages of Rs. 30, supply of milk to the school children and a swimming bath, etc.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the amendment. Mr. Patel said there were landlords who made more than nine and ten per cent and, therefore, they should pay a little more extra tax.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala asked the Municipal Commissioner if he still was in favour of one per cent additional tax.

The Commissioner: Yes, I am.

Mr. Sabawala, then, said there was no necessity to raise the tax as they had a surplus of Rs. 15 lacs. If the tax was increased, it would fall on the tenants. The Standing Committee had already sanctioned not Rs. 25 as minimum wage but Rs. 30 or more than Rs. 30 per month as after paying Rs. 25 minimum wage, they would allow free house and even electric light free.

Mr. H. A. Lalji pointed out that every farthing of the taxation fell on the tenants and not on the landlords. It was argued that the poor tenants were unemployed, they had no food to eat and no shelter and their own leaders were coming to the Corporation to raise taxation which eventually would fall on their constituency, viz:—poor tenants.

Mr. M. R. Masani supported Mr. Meherally and said if the tax was raised by one per cent it would in no way mean additional taxation as only two years ago it was reduced by one per cent.

COMMISSIONER SUPPORTS MEHERALLY.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin said the landlords did not get even three per cent and it was not fair to say that they got more than nine per cent.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Corporation had a golden opportunity to raise the tax by one per cent and utilise the additional revenue for giving some amenities to the poor and also reserve something for the rainy day. He did not think that the budget surplus as shown by the Standing Committee was fair and tangible as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had already stated that the surplus existed only on paper. Giving an instance how the Standing Committee had adjusted the budget, he said, even the sum of Rs. 25,000 for footpath repairs which he had earmarked was thrown out by that body.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also supported Mr. Meherally and urged for the improvement of slums.

The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition to fix 11 per cent general tax as moved by the Chairman of the Standing Committee was passed.

TRAINING CLASS FOR LABOUR WORKERS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

The Head Office of the Labour Committee of the Gandhi Seva Sangh has been opened here in Mirzapur. It is making arrangements for opening a training class for labour workers with a small library and an information bureau attached to it. The class is expected to start working soon after the Haripura session of the Congress.—A.P

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This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

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AROUND THE COURTS

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in the case in which Hormuzdyar Ardeshir Irani was prosecuted on a charge of fabricating false evidence.

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence to show that the accused had any intention of using lists as evidence in Judicial proceedings. He accordingly ordered his acquittal.

Forty-six persons were arrested in thirteen raids carried out by the city police during the week-end.

Minor Girl Traced To Ghatkoper

Further enquiries made in connection with the arrest of two persons at Kamatipura in the kidnapping of a minor girl revealed that she had been taken away from Kamatipura in a taxi by a woman named Nankibai and some men. Sirdar, (30) son of Rabela, was also arrested yesterday.

The girl was found locked up in a room in Sirdar's Chawl at Ghatkoper.

Sirdar, whom she identified as one of the men who was in the car, has been arrested.

He was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and was enlarged on bail till February 14.

HIGH COURT QUASHES CONVICTION

Dharwar Local Board President Acquitted

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court allowed the appeal of Venkangowda Ayyangowda Patil, President of Taluka Local Board, Dharwar, who was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on a charge of criminal misappropriation.

The sentence which was upheld by the Sessions Judge, has now been set aside by the High Court.

Mr. R. P. Thanavala, Police Prosecutor, made an application for tendering a pardon to Jafferali Shamji, one of the accused in a case in which Nanalal Narbe-

Bombay, Monday

ram, Mohamedali Kara, Nandalal Thofan and Jafferali Shamji are charged with cheating and forgery.

The Magistrate postponed passing orders on the application as he wanted to hear what other witnesses in the case have to say.

Warrant From Kirkee

Papa Chotto was arrested yesterday on being pointed out by a complainant who had specially come down with an arrest warrant issued by the first class Magistrate, Kirkee. As the accused could not furnish surety he was locked up and is remanded into police custody till Feb. 4.

R. Mathurasingh was arrested this morning by the Lamington police, when the accused and another Bhayya are alleged to have assaulted and snatched a gold necklace valued at Rs. 10 from the neck of the complainant at Procter Road. The accused was remanded into police custody till Feb. 14.

Pandurang Mahadeo Chavan was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault by the Lamington Police. The accused it was alleged whipped out a knife and stabbed the complainant when he attempted to separate the quarreling persons Maruthy and the accused. The latter was running away with the open knife, it is reported when he was arrested and offered bail in the sum of Rs. 100 with one surety in like amount.

Why He Attempted Suicide

"I have been in Bombay for the last six years and have earned lot of money but was not able to save any money nor did I send any money to my sister.

"On Saturday evening I was brooding over my affairs, when I thought it was useless to live in the world, I am not married, I have not kept any mistress; I have no enemy in this world.

"On Saturday last at about 6 p.m. I took a rupee from the shop where I was working and went to an opium shop and purchased opium worth Re. 1. I returned home and mixed the quantity of opium in water and took

Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay, who presided over the Bombay Municipal Girl Guides Rally on Sunday distributing the prizes.

it to put an end to my life."

This declaration was made by a man when in J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday.

It was stated at the inquest on Boja Dasu Shetty, (25), by the tea shop keeper, where the deceased was working as a waiter for the last six or seven months that the deceased did not go to work on Friday, but asked the witness for a rupee for medicine.

He gave him the rupee. At 1 a.m. on the night between the 29th and 30th January, his roommate informed witness that Boja was lying unconscious in his room.

Witness removed him to the J. J. Hospital.

The police came up and questioned him.

The deceased told them that he had swallowed a rupee worth of opium as he had no interest in life. The inquest was adjourned, for the report of the Chemical Analyser, till February 15.

You will have to hatch as many chicks as you can before the end of February. The Asian Poultry Institute, 11, Konnot Road, Poona, will send you free information. (Advt)

DEVELOP YOUR STRENGTH

Dublas Urged To Unite And Work For Their 'Emancipation'

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Jan. 29.

"Like the peasants of the village and the Ramas of Bombay you should learn to gather in your thousands and march through this city of Surat to develop your strength and focus public attention on your grievances and demands. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary of the All India Kisan Sabha, will arrive in Surat on January 11. You should therefore march in a procession on that evening and Swamiji will give you his message to work for the emancipation of your slavery-ridden brethren in the villages of this district," said Mr. Indulal Yagnik speaking at a mass meeting of the workers drawn from Dubla, Dhondia, Chowdhare, Gameti and other suppressed classes, held under the presidentship of Mr. Sanat Kumar Vin.

Several workers gave a graphic account of the oppression and tyranny to which their people were subjected in the villages.

Bhai Karan said that they had been reduced to slavery after they were deprived of land. He, therefore, demanded that land should be restored to them. It was a mockery to call them 'Halapatis' when they were only serfs and slaves.

Mr. Nathubhai Naik, the Secretary to the District Kisan Bureau, also exhorted the workers to muster strong at the railway station to greet Swamiji on his arrival.

A resolution exhorting workers of Dubla and similar classes to march in a procession through the town on January 11 was then passed amidst acclamations.

Secretary Of State For India Charged

FOR "PHYSICAL DISCOMFORT AND MENTAL AGONIES" UNDERGONE BY RY. PASSENGER.

An interesting case arising out of overcrowding in trains and, incidentally, seeking to give relief to passengers, is now pending in Small Causes Court, Bombay.

A suit has been filed by Mr. Popatlal Bhaichand Shah, an insurance agent of Nagpur, against the Secretary of State for India claiming for Rs. 200 as damages for the "physical discomfort and mental agonies" he suffered during his journey from Victoria Terminus.

The plaintiff states that soon after he boarded a third class compartment in the Madras Mail on March 26, 1937, it became overcrowded. He represented the matter to the Station Master and the Guard of the train and asked them to attach an additional carriage or else to open one of the closed carriages in the train. He also asked them to stop further overcrowding.

The officers gave him a hearing but did nothing whatever in the matter.

The plaintiff, unable to bear the discomfort in the overcrowded compartment, pulled the communication cord soon after the train started from Victoria Terminus. The plaintiff did so six times in all before the train reached Dadar. The train was stopped five times, and not even once did any official care to ascertain the reason for the pulling of the chain.

The plaintiff also charges the defendants with contravening the provisions of the Indian Railways Act.

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10 YEARS RECORD OF EFFICACY

NO PLACE FOR INDEPENDENTS IN PARTY POLITICS!

Mrs. Naidu Congratulates Mr. Bhaiji On "Strength Of Mind"

"The position of an independent in party politics in modern times is rather distracting," said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at a Garden Party given on Monday to Mr. M. M. A. Bhaiji, "one of the two youngest members" of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The function was held under the auspices of the Students' Union, University School of Economics and Sociology and the Bombay Field Club and was attended by students at the University Gardens.

Mrs. Naidu thought that if Mr. Bhaiji still declared himself, above or below his breath, that he was still an independent after six months' of legislative experience, she congratulated him on his strength of mind, if not on his judgment. She honestly believed that it was an age of young men and women and it was necessary to encourage trained and disciplined minds to cope with national problems. The present generation showed great enthusiasm but sometimes showed a lack precision.

"ABOVE PARTY POLITICS."

Prof. C. N. Vakil also congratulated Mr. Bhaiji and hoped that he would maintain the scientific attitude towards social problems, which he cultivated during his research training in the college.

Replying to all the felicitating remarks, Mr. Bhaiji said that it was the finest opportunity afforded him and he would strive to use scientific methods to cope with social problems. It was the method of forming a brotherhood of truth-seekers and one which would make them rise above party politics, political catchphrases and social conventions.

After reviewing the Black Guards in the morning, Herr Hitler received the winners of national prizes for art and science including Dr. Filchner, the explorer, and handed each the Order of the Diamond Star with the head of Pallas Athene in gold in the centre, and a sash.—Reuter.

MYSORE PEOPLE BEHIND CONGRESS

Three Congressmen Returned Unopposed To Council

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Sometimes back 11 Congressmen resigned their seats in the Mysore Legislative Council as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government, at the bidding of the Congress. They are seeking re-election to show that the country is behind them. So far three Congressmen have been returned unopposed, namely, Mr. N. Blakrishniah from Bangalore City Constituency and Messrs. H. Siddaiah and B. R. Puttananjappa from Shimoga District. Some others are expected to return unopposed.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Mr. P. B. Rangnekar, Chairman and Returning Officer of the Delegates' meeting, writes:—

My attention has been drawn to an astonishing and misleading press statement purporting to have been issued by the Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union, regarding the election of six members from Bombay on the All India Students' Council.

The facts of the case are, and to these even the Jt. Secretary of the B. S. Union will agree that:

In the meeting of the Executive Committee of the B. S. Union, held to discuss the matter, it was decided that the Chairman of the Delegates meeting should be accepted as the Returning Officer for the elections to the A. I. S. Council.

The delegates' body which is an organisation parallel to the B. S. Union (ex-Committee) met on the 25th instant to discuss the matter. Here, by a resolution they expressed their confidence in the A.I.S. Conference held at Madras and refused to have anything to do with the new conference which is sought to be convened by a small disgruntled section. Since decisions of the B. S. Union (ex-Committee) are not binding on this body and since the latter were completely within their powers to pass such a resolution, elections to the A.I.S. Council were not held and the meeting was dissolved. No other meeting was called since then for the purpose and no delegate knows when and where this mysterious meeting which is supposed to have elected these six members did take place.

It is extremely surprising, therefore, to find the secretary of the B.S. Union issuing a statement on his own when his ex-Committee had decided to accept the Chairman of the delegates' meeting as the Returning Officer for the purpose of election. The so-called elections therefore have absolutely no constitutional or moral basis and can never be upheld or justified on any honest grounds.

BOYCOTT OF ZANZIBAR CLOVES

Pondicherry Grocers Association's Lead

PONDICHERRY, Jan. 30.

Pondicherry also has fallen in line with the rest of India and has decided to boycott Zanzibar cloves.

At an urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Pondicherry Grocers' Association, resolutions were passed condemning the treatment meted out to Indians in Zanzibar, advocating boycott of Zanzibar cloves and appealing to the merchants of Pondicherry not to clear the 50 bales of cloves imported into Pondicherry from Madras by s.s. "Rajula".

It may be remembered that the above bags were first imported into Madras from Zanzibar and after futile attempts to dispose of them, these were sent to Pondicherry.—United Press.

Panchmahal Congress Election

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

The first meeting of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee was held on January 30, to elect the office bearers for the year of 1938.

The following persons were elected:—

Sjt. Laxmidas Shrikant, President; Sjt. Wamanrao S. Mukadam, Vice-President; Sjt. Maneklal M. Gandhi and Nanubhai K. Desai, Secretaries; Panalal Maneklal Treasurer.

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The bottom illustration is taken from an enlarged photograph showing a fabric after correct washing with Sunlight Soap. You see the fabric is like new—the threads still perfect.
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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

A.M.

7-30 Jaffer Khan: Sitar Bhatiyar. 7-40 Azambai of Kolhapur. Lalat Pancham: Bhavgeet. 8-10 AIR Orchestra: Prabhat. 8-20 Kamla of Jhariya. 8-30 R. V. Phadke. 11-30 Jalandhar Sati Vrinda, Gujerati drama. 11-45 Tamil Duets. Sulochana and Neela. Vasavarkum; Aha Samandhil; Jagamadil; Sotrunai vedian. NOON

12-0 Gujerati Choruses. Ahmedabad and Surat Parties.

P.M.

12-15 Hindustani Selections. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Recorded Programme. 5-30 AIR Orchestra. Sham Kalyan, with vocal refrain. 5-40 Hiralal Nackshigara. Gujerati Ghazals. 6-0 Dhundiraj Paluskar: Violin Patdeep. 6-20 Kamurao Mangeshkar: Tabla Titala. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 The Teacher Taught. The Three R's talk in Marathi by Tarabai Modak. 7-45 Pandit Madhavlal: Sitar Hamir. 8-0 Azambai. Khayal, Anandi and Marathi pad. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Pandit Madhavlal: Sitar. Mishra Gat. 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Alla Rakha. 9-30 News. 9-45 My Choice. 2. A talk by Ivor S. Jehu. 10-0 Hazel David: Soprano. 10-10 W. Hyde. Song of songs. 10-20 Orchestra of State Opera House. Berlin. Salome's dance. Richards Strauss. 10-30 Cricket Smith and his Boys.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 Katha front Ramayana. By Ratan Piya. 8-15 Jai Jagdish Hare. Arti by Karun. Party. 8-25 Raga: Bhairon. Mood-Solemn by AIR Instrumentalists. 8-35 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-55 J. C. Roy. 9-10 News in English. 9-20 News in Hindustani. 9-30 Sachin Deb Burman of Calcutta. 9-50 Mehboob Jan. 10-10 Ijaz Ali: Light music.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 Recorded Programme. Bhajans. 1-30 Famous Sololsts.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 Mehboob Jan. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 J. C. Roy. 6-20 B. S. Rawat. 6-30 For Villagers Only. Market Rates at 7 p.m. 7-30 News. Weather Folk songs. Kumar Sachin Deb Burman. 7-55 Hamid Husain. 8-0 Raja Man Singh, talk in Hindustani. By Khwaja Hasan Nizami. 8-15 Ijaz Ali: 8-45 B. S. Rawat. 9-10 Pandit Bhatkhande's System of Notation. Explained and demonstrated by Ranjan. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 Paul Strauss and Masters of Rhythm. 10-0 Bulgaria, talk by J. W. Collins. 10-15 Paul Strauss and Masters of Rhythm. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION II

31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

86 metres, 3.495 kc/s.

P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Prem Ki Murli feature programme depicting vicissitudes of Murli. By Ratan Piya. Produced by Ranjan. Who has not heard of the divine flute of the cowherd of Brindaban? The rivalry that existed between the Murli and the Gopis for the first place in the affection of the Lord is well-known. Repeated efforts are made by the Gopis to destroy the Murli but every time to their despair they find it again on the lips of their master, gaily tripping along the banks of the Jamuna. playing the flute. 6-50 J. C. Roy. 7-10 B. S. Rawat. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Ijaz Ali: Light music. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 J. C. Roy. 10-30 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.

12-36 'Rex' Variety Programme. 1-36 Music on Disc. 2-6 Religious Talks. By A. K. Bhattacharya. 2-21 Way Out, educational programme on family life by Bimal Bose. 5-6 For Children. Letters and Answers. Songs: Bhatiali Sangit. 6-6 Omkarnath Roy Chowdhury. 6-16 Kalyani Das Gupta. 6-31 Samaresh Chowdhury. 6-46 Barbala, humorous sketch. By Nani Das Gupta. 7-16 Ratneswar Mukherjee. 7-36 Betar Orchestra, by T. N. Dey. 7-51 What it Means. A talk in Bengali by N. K. Bhattacharya. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Manju Sahib. 8-41 Indubala. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather Report. 9-6 News. 9-21 Vienna Calling with Music. By Dr. Eugene Ehrmann Ewart. 9-36 Vocal and Pianoforte Recital. 10-6 Orchestra Finale.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Geeta. Text and Translation. By Manohar Lal. 8-15 Bhajan. 8-25 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Nawab Bai. 8-45 Bahar Bai.

P.M.

5-30 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 5-35 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 6-0 Nawab Bai. 6-15 Khurshid Bai Hujruwali. 6-30 Khabare Atare. 7-30 Kishan Lal. 7-45 Kanishka, talk in Hindustani by Mohd. Shafi. 8-0 Khurshid Bai Hujruwali. 8-20 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 8-25 Bahar Bai. 8-45 Kishan Lal. 9-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 Nawab Bai. 10-0 Letters from Listeners. 10-20 Bahar Bai. 10-35 Sitar. By Hamid Parosi. 10-45 Khurshid Bai Hujruwali.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.

6-0 Airvoice Orchestra: Siritank. 6-10 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 6-30 For Villagers. 7-0 Tamancha Jan. 7-30 Bhagwan Dass. 8-0 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 8-15 Ek Hath ya Do, in Hindustani by Sir Abdul Qadir. 8-30 Bhagwan Dass. 8-50 Bageshwari on Sitar and Sarangi. 8-55 Tamancha Jan. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 Indian Labour Conditions. A talk by S. M. Akhtar. 10-0 Pandit Hans Raj Madan. 10-30 Bhagwan Dass. 10-40 Tamancha Jan.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 1.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.)

GSP 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

P.M.

7-25 "Opening. 7-30 Take your Choice. 8-0 Theme and a Song. 8-10 Recital. 8-30 Torquay Municipal Orchestra. 9-30 News. 9-50 Hungarian Gipsy Party. 10-10 Do we Understand English?: 5 talk by A. Lloyd James.

INDIAN PROGRAMME FOR BR. GUIANA RESIDENTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

It is understood that the Broadcasting authorities in British Guiana have provided an hour for the Indian programme.—United Press

WHY NOT ADULT FRANCHISE FOR BOMBAY CORPORATION?

Ambedkar Criticises Ministerial Policy In Municipal Amendment Bill

"It is amazing that the Bombay Ministry holding office on the ticket of the Indian National Congress, which has pompously announced the programme of framing the National Constitution through Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of Adult Franchise, should shirk its duty and responsibility on the question of Adult Franchise in the manner in which it is trying to do in the matter of Bombay Municipal Amendment Bill," said Dr. Ambedkar in the course of an interview.

"Some of the members of the Lothian Committee for which the Congress never showed much love was prepared to introduce adult franchise throughout the entire province" he said, "and the only difficulty which came in their way was the scarcity of men to register votes on the polling day."

"The Congress Government which has been shouting for years past for adult franchise should have taken the first opportunity to introduce it in district and taluka boards and municipalities. But they have shirked this responsibility right at the start.

"As regards adult franchise for Bombay Municipality there should not have been any room for hesitation. If there is any place in the whole Presidency which is best fitted for "experiment" in adult franchise it is Bombay. The standard of literacy is higher here than anywhere else. The people are more alive to public question than perhaps elsewhere. There are a host of other reasons why Bombay is the fittest place for introducing adult franchise. Yet the Congress Ministry brings forward a bill which contemplate adult franchise in 1942 and that on the condition that the Corporation would agree to it.

"As Mr. N. M. Joshi has said it is an absurd condition. The Corporation is not going to commit suicide by voting for an electorate which will, to a large extent, wipe them out of existence.

Whatever the policy of the Congress Government, I and my party, representing the most down-trodden strata of society, will join and further any movement that can secure Adult Franchise for the City.

On the floor of the Assembly we shall organise a relentless battle to secure this—the prime condition of democracy—and if possible force the hands of the Ministry to yield.

Outside the Assembly we shall help in the organisation of meetings and demonstrations to make the Ministry realise the force of public demand and the value of implementing public pledges and principles.

I hope, however, that the Ministry will have the wisdom to realise the folly of introducing a bill of the nature they propose to do. I hope before introducing it in the Assembly they will remember their promises and pledges and make the necessary changes so as immediately to introduce adult franchise without having to wait till 1942 and for the consent of the Corporation.

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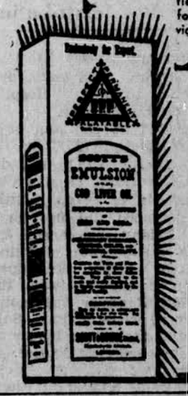

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DOCTOR: "SCOTT'S Emulsion will build up his weight and give him vitality"
FATHER: "The doctor was right; SCOTT'S Emulsion ...worked wonders!"

Braddock Retires

Entering "Another Business Venture"

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

James J. Braddock has announced his retirement from the ring explaining "In fairness to my wife and children I think it is time I should withdraw."

"I won my last fight and believe I can beat most contenders for the heavy weight title."

He revealed that he was entering "another business venture", but no details are announced.—Reuter.

SCHMELING DEFEATS FOORD

Wins Every Round Except One

HAMBURG: Jan. 30.

Max Schmeling, of Germany, outpointed Ben Foord, of South Africa, in a 12-round heavyweight boxing contest here, today.

The Hanseatic Hall was filled to capacity by 20,000 people among whom there were many notable men, including Herr Neusel, the Reich sports leader.

Both the boxers received a great ovation on their arrival accompanied from the dressing room by squads of Black Guards.

Schmeling won every round except in the ninth which was even Foord received a lot of punishment but he never gave up trying. There were no knockdowns though Foord slipped on the floor on the second round.

The South African was twice warned for low blows, in the seventh when a blow was by accident low, and in the tenth when a blow just touched his hip. Foord attempted many right-swings, but a majority of them missed.

Schmeling was most confident, never in difficulties. He had Foord ate his mercy in the twelfth round when the South African, after taking a left jaw: dropped his guard.

The crowd roared when Schmeling brought off a finish. After the fight Schmeling praised Foord for his game display and said that he did not expect the fight to last so long. Foord weighed 14 stones 11 pounds and Schmeling 13 stones 12 pounds.—Reuter.

Tri-colour On Hubli Municipal Building

HUBLI, Jan. 30.

In pursuance of its recent resolution, the Tri-colour Congress Flag for the first time was flown from the top of the Hubli Municipal Buildings on the Independence Day. The Flag has been permanently fixed.—A.P.

H. P. T. COLLEGE'S SUCCESS

In Bombay University Inter-Collegiate Tournaments

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail).

The H. P. T. Arts College, Nasik, secured this year's championship in Hututu and Volley Ball in "The Inter Collegiate Tournaments" conducted by the University of Bombay on 24th, 25th and 26th of January, 1938, on the Grant Medical College grounds in Bombay.

The finals in Hututu were played between the H. P. T. Arts College, Nasik, and the Grant Medical College, Bombay, on the 26th instant, the match resulting in a win for the H. P. T. College with a lead of 180 points.

The Volley Ball finals were played between the H.P.T. Arts College, Nasik, and the Wilson College Bombay, on the same day. This was the most contested match with several moments of thrill and excitement for the spectators and the players as well. The H.P.T. College, Nasik, won both the consecutive games in a neck to neck fight—the score being (15—13) (15—13) respectively. Both the teams, however, deserve our complainents for their skill in the game.

International Tennis Championship

LONDON: Jan. 31.

The International Table Tennis Federation has decided to hold the 1939 World Championships in Egypt.—Reuter's Special.

Adelaide Tennis Finals

ADELAIDE: Jan. 31.

In the finals of Mixed Doubles, Bromwich and Wilson beat Long and Miss Wynne (6—3, 6—2). In Women's Doubles Wynne and Coyne beat Bundy and Workman (9—7, 6—4).—Reuter's Special.

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A gigantic thriller of the air
"NON-STOP NEW YORK"
Starring:
ANNA LEE
JOHN LODER
and many others

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TO-DAY—LAST DAY
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Your Kidneys are a marvelous structure. Within them are 9 million tiny tubes which act as filters for the blood. When germs attack them you suffer from Burning, Itching Passages, "Getting Up Nights," Leg Pains, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nervines, Circles under Eyes or Swollen Ankles, etc. Ordinary medicines can't do much good. The cause must be removed. Cystex means death to kidney germs in 2 hours, therefore a speedy end to kidney troubles. In 24 hours you'll feel fitter, stronger than for years, in 8 days, complete health is restored. Cystex is guaranteed to put you right in 8 days or money back. Ask your Chemist for Cystex today. The guarantee protects you.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 1, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 29, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 29, 1307
Hightide: 0-37, 12-31
Lowtide: 18-28, 7-17
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 31m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 20th inst., arrived at Aden at 2 p.m., on the 30th idem and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday the 4th proximo.

The "Kaisar-I-Hind" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 9-30 a.m., the same day.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane came on Monday morning at 11-35 from Kathiawar with 2 passengers.

RECEPTION TO RISHIRAJ PRABHAKARJI

A public meeting has been arranged to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m., in Madhav Bagh to award the title of "Vyakhan Varidhi" and an address in appreciation of his religious activities to Rishikumar Shri Prabhaker Maharaj.

Raosaheb Maganlal D. Khakher, J. P., will preside.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. Coelho will meet his students in Indian Constitution in the University Building to-day (Tuesday) at the usual time. The other Adult Education Classes for to-day will be held and conducted as usual.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS

The College Day Gathering will be held on Friday (4th inst.), at 6 p.m., instead of to-day (Tuesday) as previously announced.—Invitations issued for Tuesday will hold good for Friday 4th February.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. E. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, B.A., will explain in Gujerati "The Yasna Ceremony" by performing it with the "alats" (instruments).

B. I. T. BLOCKS TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Tenants concerned have duly formed the Association named "B. I. T. Blocks Tenants' Association", B. I. T. Blocks, Ibrahim Rahimtullah Road, Bombay 3, since the beginning of the year 1938, electing Sheikh Mohammed Yaseen Contractor, Sirdar Anwer Khan and Mohammed Yusuf as Hon. President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Road Back". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"First Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Non-Stop New York". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kissan Kanya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"It's Love I'm After". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Trader Horn". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Stage Door". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapaty". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Live, Love and Learn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nightingale". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Mandvi Congress Executive

The first meeting of the Managing Committee for the year 1938 was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Dr. J. V. Vora, when the following office-bearers were elected for 1938:—President: Dr. J. V. Vora; Vice-Presidents: Smt. Sofia Khan and Sjt. Shivdas Champsey Thakker; Secretaries: Smt Maniben Mooljl; Sjt. Jivraj Karamshi Shah; Treasurer: Sjt. Laxmichand Virji Lapsia.

Bombay National Guards

The Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:

The annual General Body meeting of the Bombay National Guards will be held at 8 a.m. at Congress House on Sunday, February 6, 1938. All members are requested to be present punctually. There will be no Sunday parade on that date.

STUDENTS ACQUITTED

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union, Bombay, writes:—

"Students of the Esplanade High School, Fort, observed Hartal on the Independence Day. Two students of this school, Messrs. Anwarali and Bhatt, were arrested in this connection by the Esplanade police on the charge of obstructing traffic and were subsequently bailed out. On the 31st inst., they were asked to present themselves before Hon. Magistrates at the Esplanade Court at 9 a.m.

The Bombay Students Union arranged for their defence and they are acquitted. I take this opportunity to thank Messrs. M. R. Masani, Bar-at-Law, and N. T. Shroff, B.A., LL.B., who in response to our request defended the students without charging any fees.

Public Meeting At Lal Maidan

Under the auspices of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C., a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Lalmaidan, Lalbaug. Messrs. Govindrao Deshpande, M.L.A., V. S. Dongre Bar-at-Law, G. S. Kanthi, B. J. Mhatre and others will speak on "Labour and Congress".

A.-I. STATES PEOPLES' EXECUTIVE

The General Secretary of A. I. States Peoples' Conference writes:

The Working Committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference will meet at Surat at Mr. Ratanlal Khandwala's Bungalow under the presidentship of Dr Pattabhi Sitaramaya at 4. p.m. on Sunday, the 13th February. The Committee will discuss the questions to be brought before the Workers' Convention to be held the next day in the Hall of the Theosophical Society in Surat.

THE LATE RAO BAHADUR B. VENKAT RAO.

Rao Bahadur B. Venkat Rao, B.A., B.L., a retired District Judge and member of the Gowd Saraswat community of South Kanara, passed away on Sunday night at his residence in Dadar after a short illness. He had a distinguished career in the Madras Judicial Service. His only son, Mr. B. G. Rao, is in the Indian Civil Service. The funeral which took place on Monday morning was attended by a large number of members of his community and other friends and acquaintances.

NASIK.—Several thousands of Shivites attended the anniversary of Saint Nevrathinath Maharaj at Trimbak (Nasik) last week. Thousands of pilgrims bathed in the sacred Ramkund on the banks of holy river Godavari.

GRIFFITHS WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Annual Athletic Meeting Of R. C. Recreation Club

The Fourth Annual Athletic Meeting of the Radio and Cable Recreation Club was held on the Cooperage on Sunday the 30th January before a fairly large crowd of members and their guests who thoroughly enjoyed the day's sport.

Griffiths who was in excellent form this year scored a Pentathalon out of a card of eleven field events thus winning the championship and the Sir Rahimtoola Challenge Cup for the second year in succession.

The two events for ladies drew many competitors and were keenly contested.

During the interval and between items the band in attendance provided the added entertainment to make the evening a thorough success.

Before the distribution of prizes Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy the President of the Club addressed the gathering.

Mrs. Picot distributed the prizes after which the function terminated with three cheers for Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy and Mrs. Picot.

SAMPURNANAND TO ACCEPT OFFICE?

BENARES, Jan. 31.

There is a persistent rumour at Benares that Mr. Sampurnanand has agreed to accept the office of the Education Minister of the U. P. Government in place of Mr. Pearey Lal Sharma who is reported to have resigned.

It will be remembered that Mr. Sampurnanand was a leading member of the Congress Socialist Party, but sometime ago he resigned its membership owing to difference of opinion on the question of office-acceptance.—A.P.

LAHORE.—A Socialist Party, independent of the Congress, has been formed in the Punjab.

The Jaipur Pilgrims who defeated the Golconda team by 13 goals to 3 at the finals of the Western India Polo Championship on Sunday afternoon at the Mahal uxmi Race Course, photographed with the cup won by them.

TALK OF THE SUBURS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The amazing growth of the suburbs during the last few years and the building boom that is now being experienced call for revised building rules and regulations and for a town planning committee.

Suburban building regulations need drastic revision. Many of the so-called modern houses which afflict our suburbs threaten to reduce it to something approaching slumland with hardly any provision made for light and air.

Suburban streets are being built cheek by jowl under no regulations whatsoever.

Before the whole of our suburben area is built on some sort of effective measure to prevent the development or creation of more slums, which in a year or two will be formed by the chaos of buildings already built and a committee must be appointed to put a stop to this sort of indiscriminate building.

CATHOLIC CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

On Sunday were decided the finals of the Bombay East Indian Associations Open Bombay Suburban Catholic Cricket Tournament. run under the auspices of the Young Men's Parish Association, Sahar.

The tournament, which was played on Danda Green, in Bandra aroused a lot of interest amongst suburban Cricket fans, and the finals saw a crowd of spectators.

The finals were played between the Rest Ranwar Club, Bandra and the Chuim Reading Room Club, and resulted in an easy win by an innings and 55 runs for the latter. To this Chuim Reading Room Sports Club put up a big score of 257.

The Rest Ranwar opened their second innings with 131 runs to be scored, but this time were skittled out for 76 runs.

Judging from the number of entries received in the previous year this year's tournament was a failure this I understand was owing to the bad ground it was played on, as the ground where their previous tournament was played was engaged for another tournament.

This being the only open Bombay suburban Catholic Tournament, the organisers might do well to secure one of the best pitches of the suburbs.

BASSEIN ACCIDENT.

A correspondent writes to tell me that a motor lorry loaded with cinestone whilst going on the Goregaon Bridge turned turtle.

The occupants of the lorry, who were three persons were very severely injured and were taken to the Andheri Dispensary for treatment.

INSECT PESTS RESEARCH

Bombay Govt. Appoint Committee Of Agricultural Experts

The Government of Bombay have constituted a Committee consisting of the Director of Agriculture (Chairman), the Plant Pathologist to Government (Secretary) and the Professor of Entomology, with a view to securing more effective co-operation and greater co-ordination between the research and district work of the Agricultural Department in connection with insect pests and plant diseases.

COMMITTEE'S FUNCTIONS.

The duties of the Committee will be—

To consider all reports received from the districts of insect attacks and plant diseases on crops and to issue, at as early a date as possible after the receipt of such reports, detailed instructions for the guidance of the district staff in the affected areas.

To co-ordinate the work of research and district propaganda and demonstration in the devising and execution of control measures against insect pests and plant diseases in the various districts of the Presidency.

To frame schemes for research and investigation and for concerted action in the districts by the cultivators and local officers of Government against the attacks of insect pests and plant diseases on cultivators' crops.

To keep regular records of reports received regarding the incidence, character and damage done, and the efficacy of different control measures tried in connection with attacks of insect pests and plant diseases in the Presidency.

Reduction In 'Light Dues'?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

It is understood the Lighthouse Advisory Committee at a meeting to-day at Delhi recommended to the Government that light dues should be reduced by one pie per ton.

It is believed the prevailing feeling among the members of the Committee is that interest accrued under replacement, depreciation and other funds should be treated as revenue in future, so that the Government might be able to reduce light dues further.—A.P.

ROY'S ADVICE TO HUQ

Muslims Must Join Congress To Ward Off "Hindu Raj" Danger

BISHNUPUR, Jan. 30. (Delayed).

"Mr. Fazlul Huq certainly was carried away by passion and prejudice, when he declared that Muslims will not enter into the Congress fold as long as the Congress wanted to establish "Hindu Raj in India" observes Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of a statement on the Bengal Premier's recent speech at the meeting at the Muslim Institute Hall in Calcutta, which was also addressed by Mr Roy.

Mr. Roy who held the view that constitutional guarantee, including separate electorate, was not incompatible with the principles of democracy, thought that all progressive Muslims actuated with the desire to secure national democratic freedom would be satisfied if his view was accepted by the majority community and his contact with them enabled him state that they did not want anything more. Mr. Roy, morever, found Mr. Fazlul Huq sounding a discordant note but he was sure that the views expected by Mr. Huq were not shared by the progressive elements of the Muslim community.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE

Referring to Mr. Huq's charges against the Congress Mr. Roy said: "There are reactionaries among the Hindus as well as Muslims but the Congress as a whole was not a Hindu organisation nor committed to the ideal of "Hindu Raj".

The most effective way of heading off of the danger of "Hindu Raj" was to transform Congress into an all embracing organisation. If the Muslims for the present did not occupy sufficiently prominent position in the Congress that was because they were not there in sufficiently large number and the position could be changed only by the Muslims joining the Congress.

Mr. Roy, however, thanks Mr. Huq for sporting offer to have a frank talk with him, which he would avail at the earliest opportunity and hoped to persuade Mr. Huq to come to concrete details.

Meanwhile he urged Mr. Huq not to be carried away by bitterness Otherwise he might harm the cause, so dear to his own heart.—A.P.

BISHNUPUR CONFERENCE ENDS

Subhas Is Authorised To Reorganise Congress Municipal Bodies

BISHNUPUR, Jan. 31.

After eight hours continued sitting the 36th session of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference concluded its deliberation late at night after having adopted a large number of resolutions.

The next Session of the Conference will be held at Jalpaiguri.

One of the resolutions adopted empowered Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to prepare a list of the new executive of the B.P.C.C. with representatives of different groups so as to inspire confidence in the people of Bengal.

Another resolution entrusted Mr. Subhas Bose with the task of reorganising the Congress Municipal Association, with a view to effecting improvement in the administration of the Calcutta Corporation. The resolution further authorised him to disband the Congress Municipal Association if required.

Delegates including Mr. Subhas Bose left for Calcutta to-night.

RECORD RUN OF SCINDIA'S SHIPS

'El Madina' And 'Englestan' Reach Jeddah

BOMBAY, Monday.

The s.s. "El Madina" left Karachi with a full complement of pilgrims on her second voyage on the afternoon of Saturday, the 22nd instant, and arrived at Jedda on the morning of Saturday, the 29th instant, thus completing the voyage from Karachi to Jedda via Kamaran in six days and 16 hours. The s.s. "Englestan" sailed with pilgrims from Calcutta on the 27th December and arrived at Jedda on the 10th January doing the voyage in 14 days. This is a record for the Calcutta Jedda run.—A.P.

Alleged Members Of Big Gang Arrested

NASIK, Jan. 31.

Fifteen Bhils and Vanjaris, who are alleged to have perpetrated offences of housebreaking in Sinner Taluka, have been arrested by the police led by Mr. W. J. Benham, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik. It is stated that all the arrested are believed to be members of a big gang, with ramifications extending to several Talukas in Nasik District. Police are reported to have recovered a part of the stolen properties.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938

MONEY-LENDERS' BILL

The Bombay Government's money-lenders' Bill had no difficulty in passing its first reading and being referred to a Select Committee of the Assembly. Its principle is acceptable to all parties, and that principle is, on the one hand, to maintain the ancient system of money-lending on interest without which production of wealth is next to impossible in the present state of society and, on the other, to prevent the system from taking unfair advantage of the poverty, and ignorance of the people. The discussion on the Bill in the Assembly turned mostly on its details as even the details of such a measure are of vital importance. If they are not decided upon with great care, a loop-hole here and there may enable unscrupulous creditors to evade the Act and defeat its purpose. For instance, as Mr. S. V. Parulekar pertinently pointed out, though under the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act the Court was to disallow cases in which exorbitant rates of interest had been charged, the money-lenders had circumvented that provision by taking bonds for double the amounts that they actually paid. The present Bill is designed to remedy the defects of that Act and it will doubtless be further improved by the Select Committee which is sufficiently large and representative to safeguard all interests.

Main Provisions

The main provisions of the Bill are as follows: (1) It seeks to register all the money-lenders in the Presidency, including insurance companies and banks, who have to obtain licences for doing business in particular areas, (2). They are required not to charge more than 12 per cent. interest on unsecured amounts and 9 per cent. interest on secured loans, (3). Molestation of debtors by creditors is sought to be made a cognisable offence. And (4). At no time can a creditor take interest which is more than the principal. The most important of these provisions is the maximum rates of interest allowed and it was the subject of some warm criticism in the Assembly. None complained that the rates were two low to ensure adequate credit facilities to the poor. But several members contended that the rates were too high. The question cannot be decided on *a priori* grounds without reference to demand and supply and the risk run by creditors. Considering the present condition in India the rates allowed do not seem to be too high. Objection was also taken by some members against the clause penalising the molestation of debtors. The need for some penalty against molestation will be admitted by all those who know anything about the terrorist methods used by unscrupulous money-lenders even in cities. But the nature of the penalty and the question of procedure will have to be carefully considered by the Select Committee.

Need For Prompt Relief

An important point to be considered in connection with this and other measures of debt relief is that, if they go too far, they may defeat their own purpose by making it extremely hard for the poor person in need of a loan for productive purpose to obtain it on any terms. Each measure of relief may seem quite flawless by itself and calculated to do only good to the debtors. But the cumulative effect of all the measures may well be to restrict the credit of the poor. The Bombay Government seem quite aware of this danger and have begun with mild measures. Their proposed Bill for the scaling down of agricultural debts will operate for the most part on the basis of conciliation or voluntary settlement. But caution too can be carried too far. We feel that compulsory scaling down of agricultural debts is inevitable on a large scale, even as it has been found necessary in Madras. And we trust that compulsion on an adequate rate will not be long in coming. It is true that relief in this way will restrict the credit of the poor agriculturists. But the way out of the difficulty in such cases is not to withhold the necessary relief but to give it promptly and also provide better credit facilities through co-operative societies, land banks, and such other means.

Partition Of Palestine

What the Arabs of Palestine can expect from Britain and the British is made unmistakably clear from Press comments in England on the White Paper, issued on January 5. The White Paper dealt with the appointment of a technical fact-finding commission to examine the implications of the proposed partition scheme. The White Paper, shorn of its characteristically British technique, confirms the betrayal of the Arabs. For, while it claims, on behalf of the British Government, an open mind, it also accepts the partition scheme "in principle." It is obvious that the mandatory is determined to dismember Palestine and to deprive the Arabs—in spite of war-time pledges—of two-thirds of their country and that, too, the richest and most valuable part of it. It is also obvious that the Mandatory has decided to establish two foreign States permanently, a Jewish and a British. The Arab agitation, however, was too strong to be ignored altogether and, therefore, British Imperialism decided upon resorting to the classic game of playing for time with soft and plausible words to wear out the Arabs and force them into accepting their death warrant. But even this is not to the liking of the Imperialist and even radical papers of Great Britain. They are, almost all of them, impatient of this delaying tactic and would presumably like Great Britain straightway to declare Palestine as having been duly and truly partitioned off.

The Arab clearly is doomed so far as the British are concerned —the British who went to Palestine solemnly burdened with the sacred obligations of saving it for the Arab and holding it in trust for him. Nothing better should ever have been expected from British Imperialism. But what of Indian Mussalmans and their sympathy for the Arabs of Palestine? What of those "leaders" who bravely shout themselves hoarse as champions of Islam and Muslims? What has the Muslim League done about it? Nothing. And it will do nothing: the Council of the All-India Muslim League met at Delhi on Sunday, and has dispersed without taking any notice of its obligations.

An Avoidable Tragedy

The death of Harendranath Munshi as a result of a hunger-strike in the Dacca Central Jail is one of the bitterest tragedies of the day, because it was avoidable. It could have been avoided if the authorities concerned had promptly and sympathetically considered the prisoner's grievances. One must admit that a demand is not to be conceded merely because it is coupled with a hunger-strike. Each demand must be considered on its own merits: but the demand of the departed prisoner was an eminently reasonable one, as it was only for more humane treatment of political prisoners. The tragic death could also have been avoided, if those who had any influence with the prisoner, had promptly and seriously attempted to persuade him to abandon as premature his hunger-strike. But it is a grievous pity that many of those, who realise the error of a hunger-strike in such cases, have not the moral courage to disapprove of it openly and definitely. If the authorities concerned and the friends and relatives of hunger-strikers realise their responsibilities better even now, they may yet save some lives from the terrible death from self-imposed starvation. For hunger-strikes seem to be getting infectious. Many, in India, feel that the life of serfdom they lead, is not worth living. They hold life cheap, as do demoralised authorities. It is tragedies piled on tragedies. Yet there is no deliverance from these through unthinking heroism.

CINEMA AND RADIO.

Their Place In Education

(By Mrs. YAMUNABAI HIRLEKAR, M.A.).

The topic of cinema in education is conspicuous by its absence in the terms of reference that have recently been announced by the Bombay Government for consideration of the Committee appointed by them to advise them on vocational training in primary and secondary education. When the whole theory and practice of education is in the melting-pot and under reconsideration and reorganisation, it is very strange that the claims of cinema and radio in the imparting of knowledge to children should have been overlooked. Are we to draw the inference from this omission that the utility of film in education is not sufficiently convincing? If so, we need only cast a glance at other progressive countries to know the rich possibilities of educational pictures as a regular feature of classroom instruction at every stage, primary, secondary and higher. The advantage of exploiting film for educational purposes is two-fold. In the first place it can be used as a mechanical aid to magnify the teacher's capacity to work and in the second place the visual mode of presentation of the subject can serve as effective means of recapitulation and synthesis. Both these aspects of film in education need some elucidation. We know it is physically impossible for a teacher to manage a class of more than about thirty-five students. His capacity of drawing diagrams on the blackboards to illustrate his point is also limited. Here the cinema and radio are mechanical aids at his disposal by means of which he can impart instruction to a much larger class. Or if a graded series of educational films is decided upon to be shown to school children, all the children from different schools can combine at a central theatre where the series could be exhibited periodically. As regards the visual appeal of the film to children and the advantages thereof, I do not think this is the proper place to stress it. All modern educationists know it fully well.

A Misconception.

It is a popular conception that the film and radio represent only matter of general knowledge and that, therefore, they can serve the purpose of adult education only. But it is not so. Almost every subject in the classroom can be taught to a more or less degree by means of the film. Here, I may draw the attention of our educationist to the fact that the new scheme of education that is to evolve is bound to lay more emphasis than hithertofore on vocations of various kinds. And the film will be found almost indispensable for vocational instruction and guidance. It is a new type of education that is going to be evolved and if we do not avail ourselves of the newer methods of education simultaneously, the scheme is going to defeat its own purpose. It is time we gave up our adhesion to the old methods of teaching.

Economical Method.

The task of education is enormous and it is with the help of mechanical aids alone like the cinema, radio, gramaphone, etc., that man can hope to cope with the task. Let all forces be joined together in the drive against ignorance. As the scope of knowledge is increased, classroom instruction by the teacher alone will not suffice. Instruction by means of film which is the most economical way of giving instruction to a large number of children at a time and at various places must be arranged for by our educators. Let me take one example to illustrate the point. Suppose you want to show the children the working of a sugar factory. The ideal plan would be to take the children to the factory and explain to them the machinery and its various processes. But the factory being situated in a particular place all children from all over the country cannot afford to go there and study it in detail and attend to their studies side by side. An educational film of the factory with all the various devices of slow motion photography which can lay emphasis, magnify, and repeat at will whichever detail is particularly important, at its disposal, is no mean asset to the teacher. Vocational and technical schools especially will find educational pictures extremely educative and helpful.

The present article has, therefore, been written in order to draw the attention of the Committee to this matter. We hope that the Government too will include the subject of Film in the terms of reference although it will be a belated measure.

INDIA AND EAST AFRICA.

Trade Possibilities

(By P. D. MASTER).

In the course of his presidential address to the 14th session of the East Africa Indian National Congress recently held at Nairobi Sheth Abdul Hussein Kaderbhoy stated: "The first and foremost reason for acquiring this territory was to provide an outlet for the labours of His Majesty's Indian subjects and to protect their interests." One might add to it a very authoritative observation by Sir Harry Johnston, who in his report for 1901 wrote "Indian trade enterprise and emigration require a suitable outlet. East Africa is and should be from every point of view the America of the Hindu (of course, he meant "Indians generally"). We do not naturally desire to see all the Indian enterprise in Eastern Africa sheltered by a flag that is not British." Evidently Sir Harry Johnston and others like him must have been convinced of the potentiality of East Africa as a real outlet and a field for Indian labour. That it was so is borne out by eminent authorities. A recent pronouncement has come from a Commission which was appointed in 1927 to make recommendations for more effective co-operation between the different East African territories, popularly known as "The Closer Union Commission." The Commission stated: "There can be no doubt that the Indian community has played a useful, and in fact an indispensable, part in the development of these territories. Apart from the construction of the Kenya-Uganda Railway, the services of Indian artisans and mechanics have been widely used by the public at large on works for which European agency would have been too costly and which the native is not yet fitted to perform. The Indian Trader, has been a potent factor' in the process of civilising the African. The 'Dukawala or petty shop-keeper, has carried his wares far and wide into remote native areas,' and 'introduced the products of European industry among the most primitive tribes'

Trade In 1922

As regards the trade between India and East Africa, one may well begin with the report of the Trade Commissioner for the year 1922. The first part of paragraph No. 2 of the Report reads: "For many years there had been an important trade connection between India and East Africa and it is now some years since the suggestion was first made to the Government of India to appoint its representative in East Africa with a view to fostering that trade. It was felt that the rapid growth of industrialism in India and the increasing importance and quality of her manufactures were not sufficiently realised in East Africa."

Imports From India To East Africa

Among the important imports from India to East Africa were cotton piece goods, rice, wheat and flour, jute bags and sacks, tea "ghee" woollen goods, timber, leather and its manufactures, iron steel, cutlery, hardware, boots and shoes, cement, the others being agricultural implements, corrugated steel fencing, engines and boilers safes, padlocks, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, sports goods, hosiery, paper and stationery, brass and copper goods, aluminium ware, soap and perfumes, objects of art and curios, tyres and tubes, kerosene oil etc. .Though the conditions prevailing in 1922 were not those desired and causes above referred to existed the Trade Commissioner was optimistic to state that there was quite a respectable market offering in East Africa for the products of India, "a market" he stated, "which is bound to expand for years to come as civilisation spreads among the African Natives and their production of raw material increases," and that, "The possibilities of expansion in the Native demand for clothing, and other comparative but simple luxuries in many forms, are enormous."

Recent Figures

However, let us see the volume of actual imports from India to East Africa, particularly to Kenya and Uganda. During the years mentioned below the imports from India to Kenya and Uganda and from all countries were as under:—

Year	Value of total imports from all countries.	Value of Imports from India
1925	£8,628,035.	£878,745.
1930.	£8,088,949.	£638,893.
1935.	£7,117,613.	£371,052.
1936.	£7,789,728.	£381,968.

(It may be stated that in some of the above figures, the value of transhipment cargo has not been taken into account but it does not make any difference in the value of imports from India).

Exports From Kenya And Uganda To India

The principal exports to India from East African territories are cotton, cloves, ivory, sodium carbonate, skins of sheep and goat, sisal, gums, rubber, ground nuts, chillies, beeswax, wattle bark, potatoes, copra, jaggery hippo teeth, Rhino horns etc. There is, of course, a market in India for the East African products and exports from East Africa to India could be stimulated with advantage to both the countries.

The actual exports from Kenya and Uganda to India during the years mentioned below were as under:—

Year.	Value of total exports to all countries.	Value of Exports to India.
1925.	£9,576,153.	£2,008,416
1930.	£7,312,574.	£1,456,547
1935.	£9,172,442.	£2,709,832
1936.	£10,545,898.	£1,781,408

It should be noted that of the total exports to India, cotton from Uganda forms the chief item.

Imports From India Thin Down

From figures given above it will be noted that during the year 1922 the total value of imports from India to Kenya and Uganda was £1,270,000 which went down to £638,893, in 1930, and in 1936 to the very low figure of £381,968. In other words the imports from India which at one time constituted 18 per cent of the total imports of Kenya and Uganda have dwindled down to 5 per cent (Five) only. The reasons are not far to seek In 1921 the imports of cotton piece goods from India which were valued at £363,500 have gone down in 1936 to £33,000. Rice from £114,000 to £29,000. Wheat and flour from £129,000 to £1700. The figures are approximate. But a close study of the Trade Reports would show that of the original items which made up the bulk of

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FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRANCO'S DESPERATION.

The other day it was announced on behalf of the Spanish Government that the bombardment from air of certain rebel towns was undertaken as reprisals for similar bombardment of Government towns by the Rebels. The announcement went on to make an offer to General Franco that if he refrained from bombing open cities the Government would desist from retaliating. Franco has replied promptly—with bombs. According to a Barcelona message, that town was subjected to two prolonged raids on Sunday last which resulted 200 to 300 deaths, one of the bombs dropping on an infants' home also. General Franco, the protege of Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, is claimed by his protectors to be the crusader of christianity and civilisation. He has never failed to justify that claim by his brutalities. This bombing, therefore, is nothing unusual. Indeed, it is also to be interpreted as a sign of desperation. General Franco is now desperate. The reorganised military strength of the Republic has begun to tell Events during the last few weeks have upset the gallant General's plan. And it is quite likely that Teruel may turn out to have been Franco's Waterloo.

FALSE FRIENDS.

Japan, too, is a very enthusiastic and eager friend of Islam. But, unlike the British Tories, for instance, she does not altogether make a secret of being guided by non-altruistic motives. On the Japanese Government's attention being drawn to the desirability of befriending Muslims "who, in view of their geographical distribution, should make an effective bulwark against Communism," the Foreign Minister declared in Parliament:

> We are giving full consideration to the problem of co-operation with Muslims. The exchange of Ministers with Iran had just that motive behind it. We are also maintaining close contact with Japanese students of Islam."

This organised and sinister attempt to exploit Muslim countries for purposes with which they have no direct concern is not new. Japan is following its leader, Italy. For it is a well-known fact that Signor Mussolini has devoted and is still devoting money and other resources in propaganda in Near Eastern countries—incidentally to the annoyance and even chagrin, not so much of Russia, as of Britain. The Muslim countries have historically been the arena of greedy Imperialist conflicts. But let us hope they have learnt the lesson of history and will not allow themselves to be made the victim and sport of Fascist or any other Imperialism, European or Asiatic. Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan are members of a common entente. We trust that entente is based on the realisation of the inescapable truth that their new Independence means a escape not from Russia, which has no colonial or imperialist ambition, but from the Fascist and other capitalist Powers of the world. And we also trust other Muslim countries too will not be duped by false friends, seeking to exploit their sentiments for selfish, imperialistic ends.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made a fervent appeal for the popularisation of Hindustani in the meeting held on Sunday under the auspices of the Hindi Prachar Sabha. There cannot be a nation without a national language, and Hindustani is the only possible "lingua franca" for this country. A common language, rightly observed Mrs. Naidu, is a necessary instrument for fighting freedom's battle, and it ought to be thus the duty of every patriot to learn and foster the language. Fortunately, the controversy which attended this question, now shows signs of abating, and the adoption of both Urdu and Nagari as the script will help the growth of the national language. We endorse the appeal made by Mrs. Naidu to the citizens of Bombay to take the lead in popularising the cause of Hindustani.

COMMENDABLE PROGRESS.

The Hindi Prachar Sabha has made encouraging progress in popularizing Hindustani in the City during the last two or three years of its existence. During the year 1936-'37, the Sabha conducted Hindustani classes in as many as 25 different centres in the City and the Suburbs, and out of these 8 were newly opened. As a result of special propaganda to introduce Hindustani as a compulsory subject in schools, 8 schools in the City have made the subject compulsory and several others have promised to do likewise in the near future. 745 students were sent up for the different Hindustani examinations held during the year and of them 225 were women students. Altogether the Sabha deserves to be commended for its excellent nation-building work and we trust more and more students will avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Sabha. We also trust lovers of Hindustani in the City will give the Sabha all the financial and other assistance it needs.

Sisal Hemp Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is indeed, a matter of great pleasure to learn from a recent Press note that the Government of Bombay, in the Department of Industries, has after all, taken up the question of developing "Sisal hemp industry", —including planting, decortication, and marketing of the fibre, and the manufacture of commercial commodities therefrom, as outlined in my article on "Bombay Sisal hemp industry", which you were pleased to publish in your issue of the 10th July, 1937. It is to be hoped, however, that the errors of direction, and judgment committed by the pioneers in the field, who had little knowledge of the difference of one species of the Agave from the other, and who had no experience of the requirements of the different species of Agaves in varying soil and climatic conditions in India, as explained by me in the Press, will not be repeated again to the detriment of the future success of the industry. It need hardly be mentioned here that the errors committed by these pioneers were responsible for bringing an odium on the industry, and it took us nearly a quarter of century's hard work to defeat it. The position meted out to Agave cantala,—the common "Ketki" of "Ghaipath", or the so-called "Bombay Aloe fibre" plant, —the third species in the list of "Sisal hemp" plants of the world, (a common enough weed in the Presidency and elsewhere),—as discovered as a result of my humble research work, would henceforth be made secure, and the country would really be benefited. Although we have not in our midst Dr. Harold. H. Mann, D. Sc., the former Director of Agriculture, the late Mr. P. J. Mead, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and Sir Robert Bell K.C.I.E., I.C.S., former Directors of Industries, Bombay, to rejoice on this momentous occasion, we are more

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Says Mr. Zahid Ali, son of Maulana Shaukat Ali:—

"I am pained to find that local (Muslim) politics have been entrusted to people, who, with a few exceptions, have neither served their country nor their community nor have they undergone even slight discomfort for any Islamic cause. On the contrary, their past record during the good old Khilafat and Non-Co-operation days does not bear examination."

No reflection, we are sure, is intended on Mr. Jinnah and his very own "League Machinery."

* * *

In regard to the Legislative side of Government's activities, Mr. Langley, leader of Madras Europeans, said he "could hand out very few bouquets."

Mr. Rajagopalachariar should feel deeply grateful to Mr. Langley for this compliment.

* * *

Mr. Langley further declared that "their personal relations with the present Government were cordial."

Thus far and no further. Amen.

* * *

Mr. Langley, by the way, pointedly contrasted the attitude of Europeans with the recommendation of Mr. Subhash Bose that Indians in Britain should no longer co-operate with the British Government.

We always believed that the British Government is to Europeans in India what Congress is to Indians.

* * *

Lord Erskine inspired by being in the midst of his compatriots—the occasion was a dinner to the Governor by the "Europeans"—affirmed that "no section of the population will be better pleased to see a contented India than the members of the European community."

Quite, quite. But contented with what-

* * *

We learn from an Anglo-Indian report that the landholders of the United Provinces have decided to organise and strengthen themselves in view of the imminence of agrarian legislation."

It would be mighty interesting to watch some eminent "leaders" of the Muslim masses in this connection.

* * *

Japan, it appears from latest reports, is engaging herself in the task of establishing close contact with Muslims and winning over Muslims States to her side.

This need not perturb the Muslim world. Between Prince Konoye and Mr. M. A. Jinnah the lot of Musalmans will be happy indeed.

* * *

The London "Times" says Reuter, commends M. Van Zeeland for avoiding the tendency to "divide the nations into sheep and goats."

When the nations of the world are already so satisfactorily divided into wolves and sheep.

* * *

"The Japanese attempt to close the 150-mile gap between the Japanese forces along the Tientsin-Pukow railway has been virtually brought to a standstill."

—Reuter.

Thus rendering it an actively Yawning gap.

* * *

A Screen Super-Super.

It is a Poem of Art written on the Canvas of Life with a Blazing Philosophy of Eternal Love—says a film advertisement.

Now you can as well realise the wisdom of having a fire-proof curtain in every picture-house.

* * *

"For every single thing you give away", said the cheery philosopher, "two come back to you."

"True,', agreed the pessimist. "Last March I gave my daughter away. She and her husband came back in May."

Muslim League To Champion Shahidgunj

COUNCIL DECIDES TO SUMMON SPECIAL SESSION

Move To Call Upon Punjab Ministry To Resign: Shahidgunj Day Announced

NEW DELHI: Jan. 31.

The Associated Press understands that the Council of the Muslim League devoted three hours to-day for a discussion of the suggestion made at yesterday's meeting by Chaudhuri Khaliquzzaman that the Punjab Ministry should be called upon by the League to resign over the Shahidganj issue. This suggestion was supported among others by the Raja of Manmudabad and Malik Barkat Ali of Lahore.

PUNJAB DILEMMA.

It is believed Nawab Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Unionist Party, and Nawab Liaqat Ali explained the situation in the Punjab. It is pointed out that the Unionist Ministry was not a Muslim League Ministry, though Muslims were the basic party. Eighty-one out of a total of 90 Muslims in a House of 175 supported the Ministry. Of the remaining Muslims, four were Congressmen, three Ahrars and two unattached.

If the Punjab Ministry resigned, there was every likelihood of alternative Ministry coming to power with non-Muslims as the basic party. Thus a deadlock was not likely to be created on this particular issue, though it might arise on some agrarian or economic issue and their present purpose thereby would be defeated.

The Council passed Mr. Jinnah's resolution for summoning a special session of the League to discuss the Shahidganj question.

At its afternoon session the Muslim League resolved that February 18 be observed as "Shahidganj Day," when public meetings should be held all over the country to explain the League's resolution on the subject of Shahidganj, which was passed to-day.

It is understood there was general discussion on the basis of a machinery for negotiations with other political organisations. In connection with this various suggestions were being discussed.—A.P.

To Be Considered By "Special Session"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League after two days' protracted discussion on the question of Shahidgunj Mosque has decided to summon a special session of the All-India Muslim League to decide the final line of action to be taken on that matter.

The following is the resolution passed:

"This Council of the All-India Muslim League, which recognises that Muslims all over India are pledged to the restoration of Shahidgunj Mosque, having fully considered the grave situation, which has arisen consequent upon the recent decision of the Lahore High Court is of the opinion that a special session of All-India Muslim League will be summoned for that purpose to decide the final line of action without delay."

The Council reassembled this afternoon to consider the general political situation with special reference to Pandit Jawaharlal's recent Press statement.—A.P.

SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The fortieth Jatha of five Ahrar volunteers, who offered Civil Disobedience by marching in a procession to Shahidgunj to-day was arrested outside the Delhi Gates. The volunteers were followed by crowds of Muslims who raised shouts "Shahidgunj Zindabad". The police dispersed them after the arrest of the volunteers.—A. P.

MUNSHI'S REPLY TO CRITICS

(Continued from page 1)

chi. That resolution stated that it should be the fundamental duty of all Indians to remove untouchability. The measure sought the entry of certain Hindus, who had till now been kept out, into the temples, provided the trustees of such temples by a majority agreed on it. The measure did not seek to convert Hindus into some other religion. Hence there was no contravention of the declaration contained in the Fundamental Rights Resolution. If the measure sought to depart from the spirit of Hinduism, the Government would not have had anything to do with it.

Continuing Mr. Munshi stated that it had been stated that only Uchchavarnas or Higher caste Hindus should be allowed to enter the temples. Why should that be so even now? There were castes which were considered low at some time, which have through their own assertion come up and were to-day considered as Uchchavarnas. Could Mr. Mandalik say what difference there was between Dr. B. R. Ambedker or Mr. Bhole and others on the Government benches? To-day, public opinion had changed, and they wanted that even those who were considered so long as untouchable should be allowed into the temples. What was wrong in it? Hinduism had existed so long, because it had absorbed all other elements and what was sought to be done by the measure was to absorb the untouchables also.

He agreed with Mr. Mandalik that at present, the Courts were not empowered to alter the Trust Deeds. But this was not a Court, it was a legislature. In view of the change in the Society and public opinion, they were there to consider whether it would not be necessary to see that what was considered a breach of Trust yesterday was not proper henceforth.

Mr. Munshi admitted that there had been agitation going on against the measure. He knew many of the agitators. He knew that they were sincerely pained at the measure. But what was their pain when compared to the pain that would be caused to lakhs and lakhs of Harijans, who sincerely believed in God? Let them not forget the stigma that would be at the doors of the Legislature if they failed to pass the measure.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

REFERENDUM MOVE FOILED.

Mr. R. N. Mandalik moved another amendment to the effect that before the doors of the temple were thrown open to the Harijans, a referendum of Hindu touchables should be taken, and thus make the declaration absolute.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala opposed the amendment and said that he did not believe either in religion or in worship. He was looking at the measure from the point of view of justice. He felt that the measure sought to do justice, to those who till now were suffering from injustice. He opposed the amendment, because he felt that the untouchables were not so advanced as to assert themselves and get the vote in their favour.

Mr. G. H. Deshpandhe (Congress) opposed the amendment and said that the amendments of the member from the Democratic Swaraj Party reminded him of a saying "agreeable in principle but not in details." The Hindu Mahasabha had passed a resolution on the question year after year, and was that not the declaration of public opinion? He had no doubt in his mind that public opinion was behind the measure, and even if the Ram Temple of Nasik was thrown open for the Harijans, there would be no difficulty in the way.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker wanted to know why there should be opposition to referendum, if public opinion was really in favour of Temple entry by Harijans. Referendum would only force the hands of the Trustees and it would be a sanction behind those who wanted the measure.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi opposed the amendment. He said that the Bill itself was based on the principles of democracy. As regards the worshippers, all of them did not live within a radius of one mile as was required by the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

Discussion of the motion for the Second Reading of the Bill had not concluded, when the House rose for the day.

WHAT L. M. PATIL SAID IN ASSEMBLY

Acoustic Arrangement To Blame For Error In Report

(By Our Representative.)

"The report appearing in the Press, that the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, stated in reply to Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, that the Bill to amend the Bombay Boroughs Act, 1925, would be introduced in the current session of the Assembly is not correct. What the Minister said was that the question whether the Bill should be brought in the current session or not, was yet to be decided by Government.

The above contradiction is eloquent of the inconvenience and hardship the press representatives are daily put to, on account of the unsatisfactory arrangements inside the Assembly Hall. Some member of Government or other, year after year had had the unhappy experience of having been misheard and consequently misreported, and it had fallen to the lot of the Press year after year to publish contradictions.

The officials of the Public Works Department had remained indifferent to the repeated representations of the newspapers.

Except for the raising of a small room with a telephone, no improvement has been made to the Press Gallery as such, so as to enable the newspapermen to hear better what is said on the floor of the House.

It is a matter of great strain to the newspapermen to follow the proceedings down below.

One gets the impression in the Press Gallery that one has to peep down a huge well, just to make out what is being said. Thus, the nightmare of contradiction hangs over him every day the Assembly is in session.

League Has Failed

But Fault Is Not Of Geneva But Of The Governments!

GENEVA, Jan. 31.

The Council was convened at 6 p.m. The only question on the agenda was Alexandretta.

The Committee of 23 discussing the reform of the League met in the morning. M. Unden (Sweden) declared that the League had failed but the result was not the League's but the Government's. The changed conditions in the world rendered it impossible to carry out the Covenant as originally planned.

The Swiss delegate M. Gorges said it was necessary that Switzerland should recover complete neutrality.

Both the Swedish and Swiss delegates favoured intermediate type of League providing sanctions in given circumstances but not automatic.—Reuter.

WHY U. S. WANTS BIGGER NAVY

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthen its fleet immediately, declared Admiral William Leahy, Chief of the Naval Operations, giving evidence before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, with regard to the proposed new legislation for Naval expansion.

He described the world political conditions as far more threatening than at any time since 1918. He added that no improvement was in sight. He referred to the Jap-Italo-German Anti-Comintern Pact and said that complete breakdown in international efforts to limit armaments and present disturbed political conditions justified United States in the expansion. The fleet should ensure international respect and make attack too costly and hazardous for any nation to attempt.

He added there was nothing to prevent seizure of South American Republics, if the Monroe Doctrine breaks down, except the United States' sea-power.—Reuter.

WORLD NAVAL POWER

Admiral Leahy estimated that after the completion of the building programmes, begun or proposed, the world's big Navy Powers will have the following capitalships: United States 21, Britain 22, Japan 14, France 11, Germany and Italy 8 each.

Questioned as regards Japan's building programme, he said he had no accurate information, but asserted that the Japan has built great many more cruisers than the United States have increased their destroyers' strength and "is now supposed to be building some battleships".—Reuter.

Sir J. Crichton-Browne Dead

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The death has occurred of Sir James Crichton-Browne who was Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy 1875-1922.—Reuter.

4 MORE TO JOIN HUNGER-STRIKE

HAZARIBAGH, Jan. 29.

It is understood that Ragho Prasad, Ram Babu, Siva Prasad and Dayanand Jha, political prisoners lodged in Hazaribagh jail, have intimated their intention to commence hunger-strike on February 1, 1938.

Siva Prasad and Dayanand Jha had eye troubles and were sent to Patna Hospital for treatment. They came back to Hazaribagh on January 23.

If the intention of these men is given effect to, it will bring the number of hunger-strikers to 17.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU MUCH IMPROVED

Admitted In Patna Hospital For Further Treatment

PATNA, Jan. 31.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who was admitted in Patna General Hospital for further treatment, is progressing satisfactorily.

He feels considerably relieved on account of the decrease of his cough and looks quite cheerful and comfortable.—United Press.

TROUBLE IN BUGTI COUNTRY

Aeroplane Leaves Quetta For Reconnaisance

QUETTA, Jan. 31.

It is understood that information has been received of a disturbance in the Bugti country, near the region where the borders of Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab meet.

It is stated that the eldest son of Bugti Tumandar, has been for many years, on bad terms with his father and has now placed himself at the head of some Tribal sections, who are discontented with Tumandar's arrangements, one aeroplane left Quetta to-day for reconnaissance over the Bugti territory and the police have been sent to the border to prevent trouble from spreading.—A. P.

DAUGHTER TO PRINCESS JULIANA OF HOLLAND.

SOESTDIJK: Jan. 31.

Princess Juliana has given birth to a daughter. Both Princess Juliana and infant are doing well.—Reuter.

9 MINERS BURNT TO DEATH

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Fire in a colliery at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, resulted in the death of nine miners cut off by flames.—Reuter.

Quist & Bromwich Beat Von Cramm & Henkel

ADELAIDE, Jan. 31.

In the final of Australian Championship, Quist and Bromwich beat Von Cramm and Henkel 7—5, 6—4, 6—0.—Reuter.

BOMBAY OFFICE SEPOYS' DEMANDS

"A starting salary of Rs. 30; 48 hours' week; one month's leave with pay in a year with 15 days' sickness leave; free medical aid, free quarters and clothing; and insurance against accidents, were among the many demands made by the office sepoys at a meeting held on Sunday at Mangrol Mansions, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, under the auspices of the Bombay Office Sepoys' Union. Mr. G. P. Hutheesing presided.

The meeting resolved to register the Union under the Trades Union Act. The arrangements made by the Secretary of free medical aid to the sepoys, was received by the meeting with acclamation

No More Volunteers For Vithalnagar Needed

VITHALNAGAR, Jan. 31.

As the number of volunteers enlisted already exceeds the number required, all Congress workers and persons in charge of Congress Committees are requested to stop any one who may be proceeding to Haripura with a view to join the volunteers corps.

Some young men arrived here on cycles or otherwise, and were stranded here, as no one except those authorised by any Provincial Congress Committee can be accepted as volunteers.—U.P.

JAPANESE RAID LOYANG

Several Chinese 'Planes Alleged To Have Been Brought Down

TIENTSIN, Jan. 31.

The Japanese claim that their 'planes raided Loyang in Western Honan and shot down a dozen Chinese 'planes and bombed and destroyed the Hangar and several 'planes on the ground.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S ADVANCE TOWARDS PENGPU

SHANGHAI, Jan. 31.

The Japanese have pierced the Chinese defences westwards of Mingkwang according to a Japanese Army spokesman.

These flank positions were only lightly held. The Japanese are now advancing along the Tientsing Pukow Railway towards Pengpu.—Reuter.

Incident Not Closed

TOKIO, Jan. 31.

It is understood that contrary to Japanese spokesman's view the United States Embassy regards the incident as far from closed.—Reuter.

GREETING TO SPANISH CORTES

Message Of Sympathy From 60 Members Of U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Sixty members of the Congress have sent a message of sympathetic greeting to the Spanish Cortes, which meets at Barcelona to-day.—Reuter.

350 Killed And 700 Injured In Rebel Air Raid

BARCELONA, Jan. 31.

Official casualties in yesterday's two air raids by the rebels are 350 dead and 700 injured.

The air raids were one of the ghastliest examples of aerial frightfulness yet experienced.

Over four hundred exceedingly powerful bombs exploded in populous districts. The first visitation was at 9 a.m. all traffic was stopped and the streets were cleared but many hardened citizens watched from the doorways and rooftops until aware of the devastating nature of the half dozen raiders' cargo.

When the raiders disappeared ambulances began rescuing the injured people from the debris of the shattered houses. The second alarm then sounded and bombs and aerial torpedoes fell freely in crowded areas, wiping out blocks of buildings and tearing huge craters in the streets.

It will be a longtime before the exact casualties can be enumerated.—Reuter.

ATHLONES TO SAIL ON FEB. 4.

But Il Duce Protests Against Visit To Egypt

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) will sail aboard s.s. "Narkunda" on February 4 and return to England in mid-April. They will pay a short visit to Egypt "en route."

IL DUCE'S PROTEST.

Their secretary, interviewed by Reuter, described a Sunday newspaper report that Sgr. Mussolini has protested against their visit to Egypt and Saudi Arabia on account of its alleged political significance as ridiculous rot. The visit is purely private following on the invitations extended by the King and Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia in 1935 and 1937.

It is officially stated in London that no representation whatsoever has been received from the Italian Government regarding the visit.—Reuter.

SWEEPERS GO ON STRIKE

CAWNPORE, Jan. 31.

About a thousand sweepers employed by the Municipal Board, Cawnpore, struck work to-day as a protest against their grievances not being redressed.

LABOUR ENQUIRY

The Labour Enquiry Committee to-day concluded taking oral evidence here, and will engage itself in drafting a report for submission to the Government.—A. P.

Thousands Pay Last Respect To Harendra

Students Observe Hartal: Subhas Pacifies Demonstrators

DACCA, Jan. 31.

The District Magistrate of Dacca has permitted the dead body of Harendra Chandra Munshi, the political prisoner in the Dacca Jail who died yesterday following his hunger-strike, being made over to the Secretary of the local Congress Committee for performing the funeral.

The District Magistrate, has however, specified the route for the funeral procession and asked the Congress Secretary to make every effort to discourage and stop any provocative cries.—United Press.

BIG CROWD AT FUNERAL

DACCA, Jan. 31.

The death certificate of Haren Munshi shows that death was due to heart failure, on account of starvation and exhaustion.

The dead body which was made over to the local Congressmen was taken in procession amidst shouts of "Vande Mataram" to the burning ghat on the river bank. Thousands of people followed the bier bare-footed. With nightfall, fire was set to the pyre according to Hindu rites.—United Press.

CORPORATION ADJOURNS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

A special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening adjourned ten minutes on account of the death of Haren Munshi.

Mr. Jalaluddin Hashemy (Congress) moved the adjournment motion and the Mahomedan Group supported him, while the Europeans opposed the motion.—United Press.

STUDENTS' MASS MEETING

Protest Against Govt. Attitude

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Over 10,000 students who vacated their classes this morning as a protest against the attitude of the authorities in respect of the hunger-striking political prisoners, particularly in the Dacca Central Jail, held a meeting in Wellington Square under the Presidentship of Miss. Mira Dutt Gupta, M.L.A. this afternoon.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, immediately after his arrival from Vishnupur, hastened to the meeting and addressing the gathering said that the nation was to-day overwhelmed with grief at the death of Harendra Nath Munshi in the Dacca Central Jail. Only a few years ago, Jatin Das died in the Lahore Central Jail under similar circumstances. This was only possible in a dependant country like India.

In conclusion, Mr. Bose said that the Congress must chalk out a programme as early as possible to carry on a non-violent struggle to secure the unconditional release of all political prisoners.

The meeting passed resolutions expressing profound indignation at Munshi's death and condemning the "callous" attitude of the Bengal Government regarding the release of politicals.—United Press.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS

A. I. C. C. Elections Suspended

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The raid on the B.P.C.C. office by a large number of students marred the election of Bengal members to the A.I.C.C. which was being held to-night.

It is stated that students numbering about 250 who held a meeting earlier in the evening at Shraddhanand Park to condole the death of Harendranath Munshi marched to the B.P.C.C. office from the meeting place, and entered the premises when voting was going on. They demanded the postponement of the election owing to the death of Munshi, and later entered the office room and seized the ballot box and destroyed many of them.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose later arrived on the scene, and on his intervention, the students assumed a reasonable attitude and told him that they wanted leadership and a definite programme to secure the release of detenus and political prisoners.

Mr. Bose assured them that he was going to Wardha to-morrow, where he would take up the matter with the Working Committee.

The demonstrators then expressed regret to Mr. Bose for what they had done and retired.

The elections will be held afresh to-morrow afternoon.—A.P.

BHUPAL BOSE SPEAKS OUT

Would Give Up Hunger-Strike, If Govt. Gave Assurance

DACCA, Jan. 31.

The relations of Dr. Bhupal Bose, one of the hunger-striking prisoners in the Dacca Central Jail, saw him in the jail yesterday and earnestly requested him to break his fast at once.

ASSURANCE WANTED

Mr Bose informed his relatives that he and other prisoners were ready to give up hunger-strike, if the Government gave an assurance that they would stop the ill-treatment meted out to political prisoners by the local jail authorities, introduce reforms in jail administration on modern lines and create a particular class for politicals. Mr. Bose further informed that it was very probable they would break the fast, if all hunger-strikers were allowed to meet together for some time in the presence of any jail visitor or even jail officials, to consider the question of discontinuance of hunger-strike.—United Press.

"JAPAN TIMES" CHIEF PLEADS FOR GOODWILL

Nippon Is India's Best Market For Her Raw Products!

CALCUTTA: Jan. 31.

In an exclusive interview he granted to the Associated Press, Dr. H. Ashida, President of the "Japan Times" and a member of the Japanese Diet, said that **it was his firm conviction that the tie of traditional friendship, which had lasted for so many centuries between India and Japan, would be strengthened ever more by mutual understanding, goodwill and co-operation.**

Dr. Ashida stated: "India is going through the transitional epoch. The Indian people confront the great test socially and politically under the new Constitution. Still I am deeply impressed with the inseparable association of the Indo-Japanese cultural relationship cemented through the medium of Buddhism, as far back as some fourteen centuries ago.

"In the present century the channel of international trade has brought India closer to Japan than before.

IN INDIA'S INTERESTS.

"In this connection, let this fact be borne in mind that since the beginning of the century Japan has almost always had an adverse balance of trade with India, the figures of such trade in the year 1936 exceeding as much as 100 million Yen. It is particularly worth noting that in 1936 Japan bought no less than two and a half million bales of Indian cotton, a quantity, which is indeed four times as large as the entire amount of cotton exported from India to the rest of the British Empire.

"Can the enormous value of Japan as a vast market to Indian raw materials be possibly challenged?

"I feel sure that in these days of perplexities a better understanding of each other is essential and will be more appreciated than ever before.

"I take this opportunity to express my earnest hope that India and Japan will thrive in an atmosphere of lasting amity and friendship and that India's prosperity may ever be in the ascendant."—A. P.

Satyamurthi Not Going To Delhi

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Mr. Satyamurthi has sent the following telegram to Sardar Jogendra Singh, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Assembly at Delhi:—"Unable to leave yet. Doctors forbid. Hope to reach later. Please convey apologies to party."—A. P.

Bombay Council

Minister Supports Hawkers

Municipal Commissioner's Powers Curtailed By New Bill

The Encroachment Department of the Bombay Municipality will have to be closed down as a sequel to the decision of the Bombay Legislatures to delete a clause from the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

There was a lively debate in the Bombay Legislative Council (Upper House), on Monday, when vain attempts were made to have the clause restored, which was deleted in the Provincial Assembly.

Minister Supports Hawkers

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government entered a strong plea in favour of the hawkers, while Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, made an equally vigorous defence of the Municipal Executive, who, he said, could not be expected to carry out their work in the interests of the citizens without adequate machinery at their disposal.

The proposal to retain the powers of the Commissioner regarding the removal of hawkers' goods was lost by a narrow majority, 10 voting for and 12 against.

The Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, passed through all stages in the Council on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President, announced when the Bombay Legislative Council met on Monday afternoon, that the Bill No. I of 1938, an Act to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, as passed by the Provincial Assembly and Legislative Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, moved the first reading of the Bill No. IV of 1938, an Act to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The first reading was passed.

DEFINITION OF "MARKET."

In the second reading of the Bill, Mr. S. C. Joshi moved an amendment so as to exclude shops on foot-paths and shops openly abutting on the streets from the definition of the word "Market." In the discussion that followed it was pointed out by several members on the official benches that the word "Market" did not include such small shops and in any case, the Municipality should have control over those shops dealing in food-stuffs. The amendment was defeated, 9 voting for and 14 against.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved another amendment to the effect that in case water-supply was to be cut off in any premises as a penalty, 15 days' clear notice should be given to the tenants. Mr. Joshi pointed out that for the sins of the landlords, it was unfair that the tenants should be penalised. It was, therefore, necessary that the tenants should be given previous warning.

The amendment was accepted by the Minister and was adopted.

Another amendment which evoked considerable discussion, related to a clause withdrawing the powers of the Municipal Commissioner to remove encroachments by hawkers and petty shop-keepers. This clause on which the whole of the Encroachment Department existed, was deleted in the Lower House.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar entered a vigorous plea for the retention of this clause and said that there were both sides to the question. He sympathised with the condition of the hawkers. But, if one came down to realities, one really felt that the Municipality should have adequate power to deal with this problem of encroachment. He had talks with the Municipal Commissioner and the Departmental Heads and they were of one opinion that the removal of this clause would entail great

(Continued in Col. 3)

Sleepless – Tired – No appetite?

Here is THE UNDERLYING CAUSE IS: WEAK NERVES

NEW HEALTH

Weakness of the nerves may result in any of a number of complaints : sleeplessness, fatigue, lack of appetite, lack of energy, etc.

It is, of course, useless to attack the symptoms; it is the nervous system itself which must be strengthened. Sanatogen will improve your health and vitality in this remarkable way, because it goes straight to the nerves and builds these up into a strong fabric of health.

24% more vitality. Scientific tests have proved that Sanatogen increases vitality and health by over 24%.

Abundant evidence. One of the most famous medical papers in the world, "The Lancet," writes: "There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative."

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SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Every Chemist and Bazar sells it.

Adjournment Motion Talked Out

(Continued from page 1.)

tion, which was already weak, weaker.

"DECEIVING" THE WORLD.

Sardar Mangal Singh wholeheartedly associated himself with the motion and declared that the Government deserved condemnation for deceiving the world by creating the impression that they were making Indian Army efficient and that the British Government were making a gift.

The fact was that mechanisation of the Indian Army, which was really an Imperial Army was British Government's business and it was against the interests of this country and unwise from the viewpoint of national defence to make one part of the Army abnormally efficient and neglect the other part. The money given by the British Government was insufficient for mechanising even the four regiments intended and the balance would fall on the Indian tax-payer.

GOVT.'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Ogilvie expressed surprise at the adjournment motion and said he had not expected that a gift horse would be looked so carefully in the mouth. After hearing the speeches, however, he found it was due to a misunderstanding. He pointed out that modern developments required a measure of mechanisation even in India. It was obviously necessary that the Indian Army should conform in equipment and organisation to the British Army at home. But the proposed change involved a heavy initial outlay, which, however, was compensated by substantial savings in recurring expenditure. The Government of India, therefore, applied for help from British Government, who had now given it. The total cost of mechanisation of four units would be Rs. 215 lakhs out of which the British Government's grant amounted to 80 and the balance of 135 lakhs would be spent from Indian revenues, but 16½ lakhs savings in recurring expenditure would be achieved.

DISCRIMINATION DENIED.

Mr. Ogilvie said this was a good business proposition. He proceeded to say that mechanisation was no new thing. It had been proceeding for years. The only new development was mechanisation of certain cavalry regiments in conformity with the change of equipment in England. It was, however, a good thing for India to increase the efficiency of the Indian Army.

He declared: "There is no idea of discrimination between the British Army in India and the Indian Army. This is the first link in the chain. There is already a proposal completely to mechanise certain units of the Indian Army."

WHY NOT TRUST INDIANS?

Sardar Sant Singh said the decision to mechanise only the British Army in India again showed clearly that the British Government did not mean to trust Indians, even at a time of international danger. Citing the example of the Union Government of South Africa, which at a stroke of the pen had decided upon mechanisation and manufacture of war materials in their own country, the speaker asked why the Indian Government should not take a similar step.

Mr. Asaf Ali disputed the claim made that it was a free grant. The truth of the matter was that mechanisation of British regiments was a necessary reform with a view to fitting them, when they returned to their own country. Moreover the present decision had placed the Indian regiments of the Indian Army in an inferior position. It was apparent that fast cavalry had become obsolete all over the world and if the British Army in India was withdrawn to meet an international situation, Mr. Asaf Ali asked what would be the position of India. By leaving the Indian portion of the army unmechanised they were merely reducing the efficiency of the Indian Army as a whole, endangering India's ultimate defence strength.

Mr. Ogilvie had stated that mechanisation of the British Army would result in a saving of 60 lakhs and the speaker asked why this should not be carried a little further by mechanising the Indian regiments, which would naturally result in a saving of three or four crores.

Sir Yamin Khan agreed that mechanisation should be simultaneous for both the British and Indian regiments. The present scheme might be suitable from the British viewpoint but it should not be at the cost of the Indian exchequer. He wished that articles of mechanisation should be the property of India and should not be taken back to England when the regiments left India.

STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

Dr. Deshmukh said the so-called gift of £600,000 was an indirect subsidy to British industry. All this amount would be spent in England for machinery. He warned the British Government not to forget the lesson of the Great War. There was no use merely talking of the valour and bravery of Indians and at the same time mistrusting them.

The present proposal of the Government was very shortsighted and it was another glaring example of the step-motherly attitude shown to India. Indians would have confidence only if immediate efforts were made to manufacture articles required for the Indian Army, Railways, etc., in this country.

Mr. Azharali expressed the opinion that the Government's proposal was not based on a sound scheme. He asked whether the Government had considered the large unemployment, which would result from the abolition of the cavalry. He pleaded that no discrimination should be shown between the British and Indian wings of the Army.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum declared that the schemes were really intended to force a formidable weapon to be used against the country, when it tried at a future date to wrest power. He quoted an authority in military scientists, who had expressed the opinion that mechanisation was useless in Indian conditions. Even if mechanisation was feasible Indians would only consent to that when the Indian Army was manned and officered by Indians. The present scheme, he thought, would only create discontent in the Indian section of the Army.

Pandit K. K. Malaviya failed to understand the logic of the censure motion. He thought it only natural that the British Government should think of increasing the efficiency of the British Army in India. It was for the Congress Ministries to make military training compulsory for all and aeronautical training compulsory for B.SC. and M.SC students.

AT INDIA'S COST.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir caused liveliness by a speech in which he said the whole tenor of the previous speakers was calculated to be taken advantage of by Army authorities for demanding more money at a time when retrenchment should be the order of the day. He was staggered to hear that Rs. 135 lakhs would have to be spent by India. If with Indian money units of British Army in India were mechanised and sent to England it meant England was getting her Army mechanised at India's cost. The speaker would be glad to be the Finance Member of England under these conditions.

Sir James Grigg intervening explained that the equipment of mechanised units would be left behind, when those units were transferred to England in the usual course.

POSER FOR GRIGG.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said he was glad to learn this, but asked what would happen if those units were drafted to foreign countries from India in case of war, in which the British Government was involved. Would they not take the equipment with them? If they did so, would Sir James Grigg undertake to recover the cost of that equipment from the British Government? (Cheers and laughter).

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir felt doubtful about the transaction and suggested that the scheme was likely to give rise to bitter complaints and controversy later as on the past occasion, when a tribunal had to be appointed to arbitrate between the two countries.

Mr. M. S. Aney declared that the most important point to be determined was, who was responsible for the decision to mechanise the British portion of the Army. Was it the Government of India. If so, they deserved a censure for such discrimination.

The clock struck 6 as the speaker was still on his legs and the Motion was Talked out.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

hardship on the Municipal staff, whose job was to keep the streets and pavements clear of all encroachment. The whole system of licensing the hawkers would now be thrown into confusion.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani supporting Prof. Davar's contention observed that if the Municipal executives were asked to undertake a particular task, it was but fair that adequate means should be kept at their disposal.

BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

The Hon. Mr. L.M. Patil, replying said that the retention of the clause would cause hardship to the hawkers. The Municipality could prosecute the hawkers and could regulate them through licences. He did not wish that the hawkers should suffer.

The clause No. 38, which runs. "Clause (c) of section 314 of the said Act shall be deleted," was put to vote and on division was declared carried, 12 voting for and 10 against.

The Bill passed through the third reading and the House adjourned till Friday next.

EARLIER.

PROCEEDINGS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The budget session of the Assembly commenced to-day with Sir Abdur Rahim in the chair.

Official bills figured on the agenda, which included the Companies' Amendment Bill which has been referred to a Select Committee, the Tea Export Controlling Bill, the Military Manoeuvres and Field Firing and Artillery Practice Bill and the Insects and Pests Bill.

There were ten adjournment motions, the latest one being by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh regarding the necessity of increasing efficiency in the defence of India with special reference to air force, manufacture of munition and conscription.

During question hour the Foreign Secretary informed the House that the casualties sustained by the Indian Community as a result of the Sino-Japanese conflict were:

Killed	 3
Wounded	 14
Missing (believed to be killed)	 5

No case of capture or ejectment of any Indian subject had so far been reported.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe also stated that the number of destitute British Indian subjects who were repatriated from Ethiopia during 1936 and 1937 were 1.

Mr. Avinashlingam Chettiar's adjournment motion to discuss "Mechanisation of the British portion of the Indian Army" was admitted by the President who fixed at 4 p.m. for discussion.

The House took up consideration of Sir N. N. Sircar's Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act reported upon by the Select Committee, but the final passage of the Bill was postponed to-morrow, when an agreed amendment in the place of one proposed by the European Group, will be considered.

TOO SWIFT BROOM

The Law Member's Bill to repeal certain enactments was next taken up. The acts sought to be repealed either wholly or partly, number about 500. The mover explained these had been rendered obsolete.

Mr. Ananthsayanam, Sir Cowsjee Jehangir and Mr. Sri Prakasha opposed "the too vigorous use of the cleansing broom" and suggested that further time should be given to consider whether the repeal of such a large number of Acts was justified.

Mr. Sri Prakasha said though he favoured the appeal of every Act, including the Government of India Act itself (Laughter), he wanted time to consider and table amendments to the present Bill.

Sir N. N. Sircar pointed out that the Bill had been before the members for the past six months. The House passed the Bill.

TEA CONTROL

Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary, moved the reference to a Select Committee of the Bill, giving renewed recognition to international scheme for regulation of export of tea and control of extension of tea cultivation from April 1, 1938.

Mr. Dow referred to the grievances of smaller growers of tea regarding export allotments, but said their difficulties were not always clearly understood. He understood there was a move to have a full time Chairman of the Tea Licensing Committee, whose duty would be to deal with cases of appeals against export allotments. The Government were inclined to support this proposal and appoint an Indian officer, with District experience, in consultation with the Committee.

Prof. Ranga opposing the Bill declared that the Indian growers were suffering from unfair treatment at the hands of the Committee.

UNFAIR TO INDIANS

Continuing his speech after lunch Prof. Ranga complained of the "Arbitrary Powers" of the Committee, which he said consisted of a majority of Europeans. The result of its activities, he feared, would be to squeeze out the small man and interfere with the economic life of the Indian peasantry, who though illiterate, were required to keep complicated accounts.

Prof. Ranga also stressed the need for better distribution of tea cultivation among the Provinces, instead of the present concentration in Assam.

Two points of order were raised at this stage by Mr. Santanam and Mr. Anathasayanam based on the powers of Provincial Governments under the present Act.

CONSULT PROVINCES

Mr. Santanam contended that the Bill dealt with agreement not between the Government of India and other Governments, but between the representatives of trade in different countries and as subjects dealt with were agriculture and land, the consent of Provincial Legislatures should be obtained and without such consent the Bill was not in order.

Mr. Dow in reply referred to the preamble of the Bill, which stated that the purpose of the Bill was to implement an agreement which the Central Government had entered with Governments of Ceylon and Netherlands Indies.

Mr. Ananthasayanam asked that a copy of the agreement should be placed on the table in order that the House might verify the statement before the Bill was proceeded with.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who occupied the Chair, said as far as the Chair was concerned, a statement made in the preamble must be taken as correct and needed to verification.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Ananthasayanam on a second point of order, asked if the consent of the Governors of Provinces concerned had been obtained and whether a copy of the document conveying the consent would be placed on the table so that the House could be sure that consent had been given in consultation with the Ministers inasmuch as this was not a matter within the Governor's individual discretion.

Sir N. N. Sircar referred to the

(Continued on page 10 Col 4)

Federation Under India Act Is Counterfeit Unity

SASTRI SUPPORTS RESOLUTION

Madras Council Carries Dr. Rajan's Motion Unanimously

MADRAS: January 31.

The Madras Ministry again gave a lead to the other Congress Ministries, when in both the Chambers of the Legislature, resolutions condemning the imposition of the Federal part of the Government of India Act, were moved by the Leaders of the Houses.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar moving the resolution in the Assembly said:—

"Signs are not wanting that the Government of Britain is realising the difficulties of the situation and, therefore, we must express our views. This is not merely a reiteration of the Congress decision. But it is an expression of the people as a whole. Constituted as we are as Government, we are intending to prevent this difficult situation."

COUNTERFEIT UNITY.

Continuing he said: "Life is one and united. We agree. All India is united and one. But what we want is a workable political constitution. This unity is a counterfeit one.

Concluding the Premier said:—"As wise men of affairs let us unite and say that this mixture—which does not even present the budget before the people and wants to have everything upon compulsion—is not wanted by us."

At this stage the House adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press

SASTRI OPPOSES FEDERATION

MADRAS: Jan. 31.

It is our sincere conviction that this Federation is impossible and unworkable and is intrinsically a misfit, declared Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Leader of the House, moving the Government resolution on Federation in the Madras Legislative Council this afternoon.

The text of the resolution was identical with that tabled by the Premier in the Assembly on January 19.

Dr. Rajan at the outset referred to the resolution of the Central Assembly declaring that the Federal portion of the Government of India Act was entirely unacceptable and unworkable.

Proceeding he said: "We are prepared to accept the principle of Federation in order to bring about a united political constitution for the country. But the question is whether this Federation, as planned out in the Government of India Act, is one that can answer the purpose."

KEY TO EMANCIPATION.

It was their conviction, declared Dr. Rajan, that the scheme far from bringing about all-India unity, as was expected, would only provoke forces of conflict between Provinces and the Indian States, and it was in the best interests of the future such conflict should at all costs, be avoided. The key for the political emancipation of the country as a nation lay in the proper constitution of the Central Government of India. The welding of national life in an All-India Constitution, with full responsibility at the Centre, should alone make national progress possible and capable of functioning.

In the Federation, as envisaged by the Act, the conception of such an ideal had been ruled out.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri supported the resolution, which was finally carried without division.—A.P.

ENJOY A SQUARE MEAL WITHOUT SUFFERING FOR IT

Extra indulgence in highly-seasoned food—a second helping of your favourite dish—a hearty meal after fasting or when you are tired—all these can be yours without suffering for them afterwards. It is not that the Golden Age has just arrived—it has been here for nearly 30 years, as many a hearty eater knows.

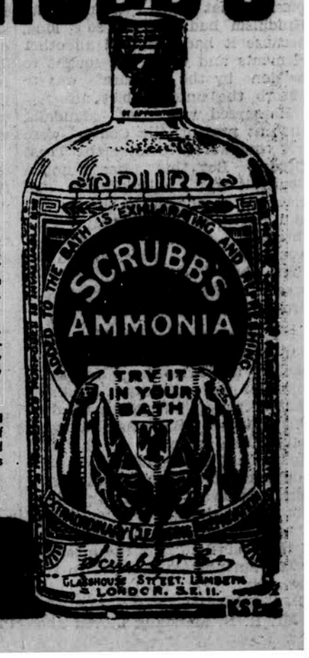
The secret is to temper good living with proper care for the digestive system, including the regular use of Andrews Liver Salt. The special stimulating effect of Andrews on the liver is one of its principal virtues, since it promotes a healthy flow of bile, increasing the digestive faculty, particularly of fats.

Andrews also corrects acidity of the stomach without causing undue alkalinity, and the tiny bubbles of carbon dioxide which it forms soothe the stomach and bowel. Finally, in the intestines, where waste matter accumulates, Andrews Liver Salt, by a natural law known as *osmosis*, induces a temporary increase in the water content making elimination gentle and thorough.

Because Andrews does not irritate the bowel linings it is a perfectly safe laxative and is not habit forming. It can be given to children freely—they like its pleasant flavour—and it has the endorsement of the medical profession. All Chemists and Stores stock Andrews Liver Salt, the largest selling effervescing salt in the world.

5 GOOD REASONS FOR USING SCRUBB'S

- Scrubbs makes every bath a luxury. It purifies and softens the water—removes odour of perspiration — relieves prickly heat. Use it regularly.
- Scrubbs gives immediate relief from insect bites and stings. Neutralises the poison—allays irritation. Just dab the affected place with undiluted Scrubbs.
- Scrubbs makes shaving easier. Softens the beard—cools and braces the skin—keeps razor blades keen. A few drops in the shaving water every day.
- Scrubbs is invaluable for washing. Loosens and dissolves dirt without effort—invaluable for dainty fragile fabrics. Makes linen snowy white.
- Scrubbs removes grease spots and stains. Rub with a piece of flannel soaked in undiluted Scrubbs, all spots and stains disappear as if by magic.



LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE

INDIA & EAST AFRICA

(Continued from page 6.)

the imports from India some have considerably gone down and some of them have disappeared altogether. And this has happened notwithstanding the fact that new items have been added. This is due in the first place to heavy protective duties, secondly to increase in local production of items like rice and wheat and thirdly to inroads of cheap Japanese goods which have thrown back the goods from Manchester as well as from India.

Negligence By India And Local Businessmen

The reasons given above are not the only causes that have reduced the imports from India from 18 per cent. to five per cent though they are undoubtedly the causes that have helped to a great extent to bring down the volume of imports from India. Whether the readers of these lines may agree with the opinion expressed here or not, responsibility in the first place lies with the Indian businessmen in East Africa, particularly the educated businessmen and the leaders of the community. It was, and it remains their duty to instruct and guide their illiterate and less instructed brethren engaged in trade on whose labours they live and because of whose agency they have flourished and are running their flourishing businesses. They have simply not cared for it. They have not sincerely and persistently tried to introduce to East Africa the products of India. Whenever they have tried to do it, they have wished to do it at a stroke, found some fault with those in India and abandoned their efforts as a hopeless affair. On the other hand the businessmen, industrialists and manufacturers in India have not cared to examine the potentiality of the East African market. They have been able to make sufficiently fat profits and to sell their goods in India and elsewhere with little difficulty. So they have neglected to hear the little low voice of Indians in East Africa, because they have been able to derive their profits from other sources including Japanese goods, have been in like manner negligent of the interests of their own country. Thus the real responsibility rests both on the people in East Africa and in India.

What A Trade Commissioner Can Do

Indians in East Africa asked for an Indian Trade Commissioner and they have now one in Mr. M. H. Ismail who was till recently a well-known businessman, thus possessing the required experience in matters of trade. But people cannot and should not expect anything more from him than what a Trade Commissioner can do simply because he happens to be their countrymen. He can, of course, give useful information relating to trade, make suggestions for improvements in different directions, pass on the information about the market in East Africa to those concerned in India communicate to them the requirements of this place and suggest ways and means for expansion of trade. But he cannot become a salesman or an agent to sell goods and to compete in the market. This must be borne in mind by every enthusiast of increasing import trade of India with this country. There is no doubt that Mr. Ismail will do everything in his power to give the necessary guidance of which the people may stand in need. Of that they may rest assured.

What Should Be Done

Let the people in India learn a lesson from Japan. Now they have established a direct regular steamer service from Japan to East Africa. They may have their own bank in East Africa any day. Steamer and bank services no doubt play very important part in trade. But they are after all auxiliary services. However it should not be difficult to persuade one of the Indian banks to commence its operations in East Africa. It is true that the one bank which had opened its office in Mombasa thought fit to close it. But it does not mean that one with proper management could not be run profitably. To begin with let the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in India or the Millowners' Association or the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, send out a representative committee to East Africa to study the requirements of the East African market. Care must be taken that the persons who are sent out are not merely hard-boiled businessmen but men of vision who can look into the future, determined to explore all avenues and leave nothing undone to win over the East African market for the products of India. Once they have studied the requirements of the market, let the industrialists and manufacturers be ready to meet and supply the wants. At the same time let the people in East Africa be ready to push their country's products wherever they can. Unless some such move is made in the directions indicated above and unless those who really desire the development of India's trade with East Africa co-operate wholeheartedly with all means in their power and be ready to sacrifice a little of self-interest, the Trade Commissioner's task must remain extremely difficult.

BENGAL DELEGATES TO HARIPURA CONGRESS

E. I. Rly To Give Concession In Fare

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The question of granting concessions to Congress delegates to the Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress was discussed at a meeting of the Calcutta Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway Company. Mr. Bell, Agent of the Railway, presided.

At the outset, the Agent intimated to the members that the question of proposed concession had been considered. The availability of the ordinary East Indian Railway first, second and interclass return journey tickets at one-and-half times the single journey fare had been fitted in with the period of availability of the concessions granted by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

The Administration did not consider, in view of the existing low rates for third class fares on the East Indian Railway as compared with other railways, that any occasion for third class return fares would increase the traffic to an extent sufficiently to counterbalance the loss of revenue, which would be involved.—United Press.

NAGPUR HARIJAN CONFERENCE

Ambedkerites Oppose Proposal

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

A meeting of Harijans held last evening to consider a proposal to hold an All-India Depressed Classes' Conference broke up in confusion as the Ambedkerites opposed the move.

They felt that Dr. Ambedker's proposed tour in the Central Provinces in March would meet the Harijans' requirements and there was no necessity of holding a Conference.—United Press.

NEW LEFTIST PARTY IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

A new political party called the Radical Workers League was inaugurated by Mr. B. T. Ranadive (Bombay Labourite) at a public meeting at the Town Hall last evening.

The object of the party as described in its manifesto is to educate workers regarding their political rights and prepare them to take their rightful share in the freedom movement by strengthening the anti-Imperialist front.—A. P.

NAGPUR PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NAGPUR, January, 31.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj was elected President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held last evening to elect new office-bearers. Of thirty members, 28 attended including the Premier, Dr. Khare. There was no contest for the Presidentship.

Mr. Bajaj was the only candidate and was returned unopposed. Mr. N. S. Deshmukh was elected Vice-President. Mr. E. S. Patwardhan and Mr. N. M. Ghatwai as Secretaries, and Mr. Bhikulal Chandak, M.L.A., as Treasurer.

An Executive Committee of 8 members including Mrs. P. K. Salve (Christian) was constituted.

It is understood that Mr. Bajaj appealed to the members to sink personal differences and help him in carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress in the province.—A. P.

SUPPORT TO MILL STRIKERS

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

Resolutions supporting the Hinganghat and Rajnandgaon textile mills strikers and urging the boycott of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., the Managers of the latter Mills, for adopting an obdurate attitude towards the question of the settlement of the dispute, were passed at a joint meeting of twenty-five Labour leaders, representing the Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation, this evening. Mr. R. S. Ruiker presided over the meeting.

Another resolution requested further the Ministry of the Province to declare its Labour policy.

A Reception Committee was provisionally formed for making arrangements for the Joint Special Session of both the organisations, which will be held at Nagpur during the Easter.—United Press.

State Bank For Kashmir

JAMMU, Jan. 31.

It is understood that an important meeting was held in the office of the Prime Minister, Dewan Bahadur N. Gopal Swami Ayyangar, to consider the proposal regarding the establishment of a State Bank. Besides the Prime Minister those present at the meeting were the Finance Minister, the Accountant General and the Director of Industries. It was decided to float the Bank and collect Rs. 10 lakhs to start with, out of which 50 per cent is to be subscribed by the State Government. The Director of Industries was asked to get in touch with the prominent people in the State to sound their views on the subject.

It is reported that the Bank will be run on the general lines proposed sometime back by late Sir Pochkhanwala of the Central Bank of India. The authorities propose to take active steps in the matter to bring the Bank into existence immediately.—A.P.

Tribute To Late Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao

In order to pay tribute to the late Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao the member of the Friends Debating Circle met on Saturday evening to pass a condolence resolution moved by Miss Penina Aaron.

Owing to the absence of the President Prof. V. G. Rao, Bar-at-Law, the Vice-President Miss Hirabai Kolatkar occupied the chair.

The resolution was supported by many speakers and was carried unanimously by standing.

20 LAKH PERSONS BATHE AT THE SANGHAM

Seva Samity's Invaluable Work To Keep Order

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

In connection with Somwati Amavasya an unusually large number of bathers began to pour in at the Sangam after 1 a.m., to-day and the bathing continued till 12 noon. On a modest computation the number of bathers were 20 lakhs.

The authorities had to be assisted by a large number of Seva Samity volunteers and other private organisations to keep the surging crowd in order.

A special feature of the occasion was an exhibition of the Allahabad Agricultural Association with model farms and industrial crafts.—United Press.

Assembly Press Gallery

NEW DELHI, Jan 31.

The Hon. President of the Central Legislative Assembly has reconstituted the Assembly Press Gallery Committee for the year 1938 as follows:—

Mr. U. N. Sen (Chairman), Mr. J. W. Collins, Mr. A. H. Byrt, Mr. J. N. Shani Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. A. S. Iyenger, Mr. Abdul Hafiz (Member) and Mr. P. D. Sharma (Secretary).—United Press.

Congress Party Executive Election Postponed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The election of the Executive of the Congress Party will be held after the Haripura Congress Session. In the meanwhile the old Executive which is composed of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, as Leader, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Deputy Leader, Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Gadgil, Secretaries, Mr. Jogendra Singh, Chief Whip, and Mr. Satyanarain, Whip, will continue.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Temple Entry Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The measure known as the Harijan Temple Worship Bill sponsored by the Minister for Law and Order in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, although intended to remove the disabilities of the Harijans violates the religious usage and rights of free worship of the Sanatanist Hindus who honestly believe in Varnashrama Dharma and follow its teachings.

The Sanatanist Hindus are not opposed to the amelioration of the present condition of the Harijans. They are as willing as the reformers to contribute freely for any scheme for bettering the condition of this class. Leader of this class in the Assembly said that he and his followers had nothing to do with this bill which as he pointed out did not in any way better the lot of their class. Why then is all this haste to thrust this Bill which means infringing on sacred rights of every Sanatanist and wounding his feelings.

The Bill gives power to the Trustee or the majority of trustees to throw open the temple to Harijans irrespective of the wishes and intentions of the founder of the trust. This is truly a violation of the basic principle of trust.

Provincial Governments including Bombay opposed Mr. Ranga Iyer's Bill of 1934 with similar objects introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly because it would have wounded the feelings of the Sanatanist Hindus and was likely to cause breach of peace.

I doubt very much if the present ministry would dare to pass similar legislation regarding Muslim or any other community simply because a section of them called reformers desired it or use the words which the Minister for Law and Order is reported to have used in moving the Bill. Government knows that Sanatanists as a class are law-abiding and harmless people and therefore there was no need to care for their feelings, rights or usages.

The present bill is only a lip service and is not going to better the lot of Harijans. Why not then drop such a legislation which would create ground for agitation and breach of peace and would cause further division among the Hindus.—Yours, etc.

C. R. LOYALKA.

Discontinue The Use Of Caste-Appellations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The U. P. Government has done well in prohibiting the use of caste-appellations Lala, Pandit, Babu, Munshi, etc. in addressing Provincial Service Officers to secure uniformity. The removal of these appellations is a step which ought to have been taken much earlier in the interest of the nation. Will not our press help the cause of Indian nationalism by refraining from using these appellations with the names of our public men like Shri Jawahar Lal, Shri Govind Vallabh and Shri Rajendra Prasad? This will have a very educative effect on the general public. Let every true lover of the motherland bear in mind that as long as these caste distinctions are allowed to stick with the names of our public men, jealousy and even animosity, outbursts of which are seen on election occasions, between different castes of the Hindus, instigating a Bania to vote for a Bania, a Jat for a Jat, a Kayastha for a Kayastha and a Brahman for a Brahman, can not cease to exist. Caste system is a graded untouchability and these caste-appellations help to preserve it.—Yours, etc.

SANT RAM.

Jat Pat Torak Mandal,
Lahore.

LOBBY CIRCLES EXPRESS SURPRISE

Provision Of 163 Lakhs A Laudable Feat?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Lobby circles express surprise as to how Finance Minister has been able to provide 163 lakhs for distribution among provinces under Niemeyer Scheme. This occasioned by revelation of Railway contribution to general revenues may not exceed fifteen lakhs for current year. The conclusion is that income-tax receipts from specified sources must have exceeded thirteen crores which is the amount allotted for Central Exchequer under Niemeyer award from pool of income-tax receipts and Railway contributions.

SURPLUS FOR NEXT YEAR

It appears that the Railway estimates disclose surplus for next year at higher than fifteen lakhs. This explains why the Finance Member has promised to provinces only 139 lakhs for next financial year. It appears that increase in Customs revenue for the current year will enable the Finance Member to cover unforeseen defence and other additional departmental expenditure and to meet uncovered 192 lakhs left during last Budget. This leaves much smaller surplus than earlier calculations indicated.

FALL IN CUSTOMS REVENUE INEVITABLE

In fact it is understood that next year imports are not likely to continue at this year's high level and fall in Customs returns will be inevitable. This has been indicated by trend of Customs returns for the last month. Since talks indicate next year's defence budget be higher arising inter alia from mechanisation scheme. Next year's surplus will not also be considerable.

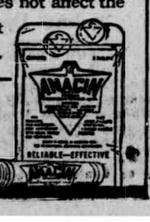
NEW DELHI.—Mr. T. K. Rajagopalan, Accountant General, Central Revenues, will proceed on short leave early in February 1938. Mr. P. G. Shah will relieve him.

ANACIN Relieves PAIN Instantly!

For HEADACHES NEURALGIA TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM — COLDS — FEVER

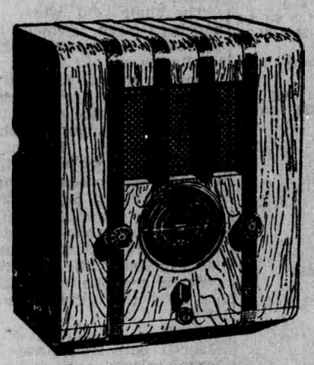
If you suffer from headaches —can't sleep because of the pains of neuralgia, toothache or rheumatism.—If you have a cold or fever—take ANACIN—the amazing, quick acting preparation that is bringing instant, lasting relief to thousands. Doctors and dentists prescribe it.

Try ANACIN and see for yourself how quickly it relieves pain and suffering. ANACIN does not affect the heart or upset the stomach.



ANACIN is sold at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars in economical packages containing 12 tablets and envelopes containing 2 tablets.

ANNOUNCING THAT A HYLAND LTD. ARE APPOINTED SOLE DISTRIBUTORS OF PYE RADIOS for Western, Central & Northern India



26E ALL-WAVE AC MAINS SUPERHET

6 Valves, 4 Wavebands, 11-565 Metres continuously. A.C. Mains voltage. 100/250 volts, 40/100 cycles.
Cabinet: 21 ins. high, 16½ ins. long, 10½ ins. deep.

26E/RG ALL-WAVE RADIOGRAM

A.C. MAINS SUPERHET. 6 valves, 100/250 volts, 40/100 cycles. 4 Wavebands, 11/565 Metres continuously. GARRARD motor, with automatic stop.
Cabinet: 30½ ins. high, 29½ ins. long, 14½ ins. deep.

RADIOS for all mains, Battery sets, Radiograms especially treated for the tropics under a process which has been perfected by the Factory after long and expensive research entailing rigorous Tests extending to 1000 hours of all components and Cabinets in temperatures varying between 120°F in a humidity of 100% and below freezing point.

Only models which have been so treated will be distributed in India by A. HYLAND LTD., or their Sub-Distributors.

Pye Receivers cover wavebands from 11 to 565 metres continuously without skip and are therefore capable of tuning in with purest tone and adequate volume to any station which is receivable in India.

An elaborate expert Service organization is maintained by A. HYLAND LTD., Bombay and by their Sub-Distributors throughout the territory to give the utmost satisfaction to all customers.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS UP

Scattered Support In Sterling Dollar; Realising In Franc

WHEAT EASY

BOMBAY, January 31

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton displayed better sentiment on expectation of passage of Farm Bill with better Liverpool and firmer Bombay imparting further strength to the market.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Opened quiet and ruled easier in sympathy with week-end advices abroad and absence of demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Opened steady. Prices advanced on scattered professional buying and better outside buying.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

	New York, Jan 31
Previous closing	8.33
To-day's opening	8.34
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	8.42
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

	Liverpool, Jan 31
Previous closing	4.72
To-day's opening	4.72
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	4.75
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 170 8-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 31

New York cotton displayed brighter sentiment on expectation of passage of farm bill with better Liverpool and firmer Bombay imparting further strength to the market.

Trading in March began at 8.34 i.e. one point higher and prices gradually improved to 8.38 influenced by higher Liverpool and trade and foreign buying but thereafter demand slowed down with movements small and irregular.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 31

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.34/8.34) 8.36/8.34
May (8.41/8.41) 8.44/8.42
July (8.47/8.47) 8.51/8.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 31

January (4.68) 4.74
March (4.72) 4.79
January (7.02) 6.89
March (6.87) 6.92

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 31

Broach early improved on speculative buying but later declined on lower Liverpool however subsequently market partially rallied on covering and absence of hedging closed at Rs. 169/4.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 31

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

New Crop (18 9/16 sellers) 18 3/4 value
Dunlop January (£21 1/4) £21
Lightning January (£21) £20

RUBBER

Spot (7 buyers) 7 value
Forward April June (7 3/16 paid value) 7 1/8 paid

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay January February (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata January February (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 9/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 31

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 89 1/2 and July at 89 1/8. The market ruled easier in sympathy weekend advices abroad and absence demand for actual stops apathetic conditions prevailed during morning with values declining further under local selling.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 31

Chicago wheat opened very steady with May at 0.92 7/8 Prices advanced on scattered professional buying and better outside support influenced by strength of outside cables with May further improving to 0.93 1/4.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

	New York, Jan 31
Previous closing	5.00 11/16
To-day's opening	5.01 7/16
To-day's closing	5.01 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 31

Previous closing	5.00.75
To-day's opening	5.00.75
To-day's closing	not received

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 31

Previous closing	152.81
To-day's opening	152.87
To-day's closing	not received

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 31

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.00.75 and improved to 5.01.10 on scattered support subsequently rising further to 5.01.42.

Franc opened at 152.87 and then gradually improved to 152.75 but later eased on 152.90 on realising.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.536) 11.543
New York on Bombay (37.80) 37.82
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.15) 95.23
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£177 buyers £177 1/4 sellers. Easy) £177 3/4 buyers £178 1/4 sellers
Lead (£15 7/16 buyers £15 9/16 sellers.) £15 9/16 buyers £15 11/16 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44 1/4) £43 to £44

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 31

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Easier. Absence of spot. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan 31	
Spot	(20 1/4d.)	20 3/16d.
Forward	(19 7/8d.)	19 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London Jan 31

Gold Bars Fine. per ounce (£6-19 6)

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan 31

Liverpool wheat market closed at 90 1/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 31

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotations:—	
Wheat May	4 13 0
Wheat September	4 13 3
Linseed May	7 13 1½
Linseed September	7 15 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 31

3 p.m. quotation—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	50 8 0
Silver Magh	50 8 6
Silver Fagan	50 14 6
Gold ready	34 7 3
Gold Magh	34 7 6
Gold Fagan	34 6 9
Sovereign	22 /

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, Jan 31

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m	7 13 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	closed
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 13 9

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 31

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-10-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 31

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 93 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 31

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 3/4) £98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 3/4) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£116 1/2) £116 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-58 (£108 1/2) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 31

London stock exchange generally quiet and featureless. Giltedgeds were somewhat neglected three and half per cent 93 1/4 i.e. five shillings lower.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 3/4) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 7/8) £76 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 7/8) £103 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/4) £106 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 7/8) £113 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/8) £112 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14 7 1/2) 14-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 58-9
Hydro Electric (4 5/8) 4-7 1/2
Musical Industries (15-0) 14-9
Princhin Johnson (38-3) 38-3
Imperial Chemical (32-7 1/2) 33
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-7 1/2) 65-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£39 0) £38
Dunlop Rubber (32-9) 32-9
Unilever Ordinary (38-4 1/2) 38-4 1/2
Ford Motors (22-3) 22-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£63 1/2) £63-4 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (107-6) 108-1 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (150-0) 150-0
P. and O. S. N Company Deferred (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2
Distillers (102-6) 102-6
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£4-0) £4
J and P Coates Ordinary (39 10 1/2) 39 7/8
Courtauld: Ordinary (45-0) 45-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (24-3) 24-3
Inter Nickols (47-3) 46-1 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (47-6) 48-9
Tata Steel Preference (£103) £103
Tata Steel Preference (£103-6) £103

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-6) 19-6
Donaro Tea (40-6) 41 3
Empire of India (30-6) 30

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-0) 28-6
Gula Kelampong (28-9) 27 6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-6) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (10) 10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (53-9) 53-9
Burma Corporation (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15 5/8) £16 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (57 6) 57-6
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (87-3) 87-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (97-6) 97-6
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (36-3) 35
Anglo Iranian (78 1 1/2) 77-6
Burma Oil (115-7 1/2) 115-6
Mexican Eagle (12-0) 11-3
Shell Transfer (93-9) 92-6
Royal Dutch (39 1/2) 39-3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 31

To-days opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 54 1/8) dol 52 1/8
General Motors (dol 32 3/4) dol 32 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) do 29 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 52 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

American Dollars Weaken On Foreign Markets: Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 31

The Stock Exchange was mostly dull owing to lack of support. Giltedged securities drifted lower. Home Rails, however, were firm on provincial buying in anticipation of forthcoming dividend announcements.

Among commodities, rubber after being irregular closed firm in sympathy with America. On the foreign exchanges American dollars encountered Continental sales and weakened from 5.0075 to 5.0135.

Wall Street was irregular.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Slightly Better Feeling In Jutes

CALCUTTA, Jan 31

In Jutes slightly better feeling was again in evidence to-day and a moderate amount of business was put through. Coals continued to rule an easier market and there was only a limited business. Teas were rather dull and ruled quiet. In miscellaneous Indian Irons and other speculative stocks after opening steady at Rs. 31/4 gradually advanced upto 32/10 during the middle of the session and again closed quiet at 32/4. Other shares disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three and half per cent G P 98/5; five per cent loan 1939/44 104/10 small lot, five per cent loan 1940-43 107/11 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1576; Central 33/4; Reserve 120/8.

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 90; Burdwan Katwa 90; Bankura Damodar 90/8; Katakhal Lalabazaar 90.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 3/10.

Coals: Amalgamated 25; Bhulan Bararee 9; Burrakur 14/13; Hurriladih 15/3; Mundulpore 9; New Beerbhoom 20/2; Raneegunge 35/2; Talcher 1/8; Union 21/4; West Jamuria 32/8.

Jutes: Anglo India 291/8; Anglo India pref 142; Auckland 158; Barnagore 124; Birla pref 118; Clive 21; Fort Gloster 4C4/8 small lot; Gourepore 468; Howrah 45/12; Hukumchand 7/14; Kamarhatty 445; Northbrook pref 125; Nuddea 39/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/1 Consolidated Tin 6/2; Indian Copper 2/10; Tavoy Tin 2; do defd 2/12; do pref 90; small lots; Bharat Laboratory and Chemical Works 10/4; Bareilly Electric 14/4; Indian 32/4; Indian Malleable Casting defd 2/6; Kumardhuby Engineering ordy 3/2; Steel Corporation ordy 6/4; do pref 80/8; Concord of India 7/12; Associated Hotel 2/15; British India Corporation 3/11; Dunlop Rubber ordy 14/7; do second pref 100; Indian National Airways pref ordy 6; Indian Rubber Manufacturing 22/4; Indian Wood Products 24/2; small lots; British Ceylon Corporation 6/10; Orient Paper 5/14; Titaghur Paper five per cent pref 102/4; Kluang 1/4; Buland Sugar 9/12; Samastipur Central 5.

Teas: Patrakola ordy 920; Sapoy 9; Tezpur 8.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/10 small lots.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT

(Continued from page 8)

statement made at the back of the Bill over the signature of the Secretary of the Assembly that Governor's consent had been obtained.

The chair held, when consent had been given, it should be regarded as having been validly and legally given.

Sardar Mangal Singh and Mr. Pande pleaded for representation on the Committee of tea interests situated in Kangra, Dehra Dun and Kumaon Regions, were nearly fifteen to twenty thousand maund. were produced annually. Saradar Mangal Singh urged prohibition on speculation in selling quotas. Mr. Pande quoted Pandit Jawaharlal's statement, wherein he had explained the "Zaberdasti of powerful tea planters", who did not allow the organisation of tea labour.

Mr B. N. Choudhary Mr. Abdur Rasheed, both from Assam related several grievances of Indian tea interests and suggested numerous modifications to the scheme.

After Sir Ziauddin Ahmed had also spoken Mr. Dow replied to the debate and pointed out that considering the figures of British capital as against Indian employed in the industry Indian representation was very much greater

He had not finished his speech, when the House took up Mr. Avanishlingam's adjournment motion

FASCIST COUP IN RUMANIA

King Carol of Rumania has finally confirmed the opinion held of him by all who have had the misfortune to work closely with him. He has destroyed Rumanian democracy—what was left of it.

The truth is that the narrow ruling clique of officers, noble landowners and banking magnates in Rumania have become so unpopular with the masses of the peasantry, and the workers in the towns, that even the last shadows of former democratic and Parliamentary rights have become too dangerous to them.

The recent elections were held in the midst of a reign of terror, the entire weight of official Government machine besides that of the Iron Guard and the National Christians (the two Fascist Parties) being used to ensure an anti-democratic result.

At the same time the politicians leading the National Peasant Party were threatened with assassination, and wavered in their leadership.

Yet, in spite of all this, so strong was the yearning of the majority of the Rumanian people for democracy and a policy of peace and anti-fascism in foreign affairs, that—almost for the first time in Rumanian history—the existing Government was defeated.

Now Carol, backed by the shady forces of the Nazis and all the native fascist elements, has declared the election null and void. The National Christians under Goga have set up a Fascist Cabinet, and Carol, with typical hypocrisy, has issued the slogan, "For God, King and Country." What the peasantry, ground down under heavy taxes and living in similar conditions of primitive ignorance and poverty to those obtaining in Spain before the present war—think of this remains to be seen. Whether they throw off the new fascist yoke depends on the strength and honesty of their leadership.

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN SHARES

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report dated Calcutta January 28.:—

The trading, during the period under review, was mainly confined to Jute Section and all other sections on a very restricted scale. The cause for the little stir in Jute Shares is to be sought in the fact that fresh attempts are made by the two warring factions for establishing a fresh working agreement in the Jute industry. Looking to the mood of intransigeance of a few months ago, the task is beset with enormous difficulties but a working programme for general acceptance has to be found to prevent the catastrophe so very imminent in the trade. It is a good sign that the industry desires to re-establish its past glorious record. We hope the wiser counsel will prevail and the outcome will be for the benefit of all concerned.

JUTE

The speculative counter exhibited an animated appearance the price at one time being pushed up to 46/10 but due to profit taking the quotation at the close was no better than 45/8. All other investment issues recorded a rise of about Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 during the period under review the closing price being a little below the best touched. Kamarhatty were well supported round 450, Kanknarrah were in request at 350, Anglo India were good round 298, Bally and Barnagore were respectively priced at 172 and 126, Auckland were done at 163, Dalhousie at 305, Naihati at 300, Union 320, Belvedere 322, Budge Budge 250, Cheviot 155, Orient 146, Gourepore came to business at 477, India at 296, Ganges at 210, Champdany at 145, Alliance at 195, Lansdowne at 153, Lothian 180, Kelvin 405, National were quoted at 21, Clive at 21-12, Hukumchand 7-14, Presidency creeping up to 3-14 receded to 3-10, Empire 23, Nuddea 39, Reliance 56, Northbrook 34.

DIVIDEND

Kamarhatty Rs. 10/-, Kanknarrah 7/8.

COTTON

Displayed not much interest. Kesoram hovered round 6/14, Elgin were taken at 123. Cawnpore Textile a shade easier at 3/7.

COAL

Not much doing. Prices were inclined to be easier. An apathetic tone prevailed. Bengal were marked at 337, Equitable at 37/12, Bakaro-Ramgarh at 16/8, Burrakur at 14/12, Harriladih at 15/-. New Beerbhoom 19/12, North Dumuda 7/6, Raneegunj 35, West Jamuria 32/6, Mundulpore 8/12.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Engineering group were quiet but steady. Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated between 30/6 and 31/12 the closing price being 31/4. Steel Corporation ord. moved in the region of 6/2, Pref. done at 79/8. Kumardhubi Eng. ord. were done at 2/10, Indian Malleable cast. defd. at 2/7, Hukumchand Steel at 10/10, Marshalls at 1/8; Indian Standard Wagon changed hands at 50/8, Indian Steel and Ware Products defd. were quoted at 315, ord. were nominally quoted at 430. Amongst minings, Burma Corporation closed at 7/14, Ind. Copper at 2/10, Consolidated Tin at 5/15, Rhodesian Copper at 1/15, Tavoy Tin 1/12, B. I. C. ord were easy at 3/9, Indian Cables were done at 12/2, Indian Wood Products at 23/8, Publicity Society at 5/12, Dunlop Rubber at 14/14, Cal. Safe deposit at 5/4. In Sugar section Cawnpore were marked at 18, Champaran at 14. Murraee Brewery at 13/4, Bairampur at 8/12, B. B. Petroleum, were good at 6/8. Dalmia Cement ord. were priced at 9/4. Midnapore Zemindary done at 81, Reserve Bank were steady at 120.

"OVER 1,500 JEWS FORCED TO LEAVE GERMANY"

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Twent-five thousand Jewish refugees are living in Europe in need and demoralising uncertainty, declared Dr. Bernhard Kahn, Chief European Director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, on his return here from Europe.

He estimates that from five to six million Jews in Europe are victims of governmental anti-semitism and unchecked propaganda and persecution, and that the lives of thousands of them are constantly menaced.

As regards Germany, says the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Dr. Kahn asserted that the Jews there were being driven from their last economic positions and that increased oppression was swelling the number of refugees.

Over 1,500 Jews, he said, were forced to leave Germany last year.

He expressed the hope that the inter-Governmental conference in February would find a means of ameliorating the condition of the Jewish refugees.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 31

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons, Captain J Williams arrived from Calcutta via Colombo Tuticorin and Cochin with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison ss Jehangir of 2157 reg tons, Captain P M Mirrless arrived from Jeddah via Port Sudan Kamaran and Aden with general cargo.

James Finlay ss City of Kobe of 2743 reg tons, Captain J Baker arrived from Dunkerk via Middlesbrough, Hull and Port Said with general cargo.

B I S N ss Jhelum of 2403 reg tons, Captain C E Bryan arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

B I S N ss Barala of 1899 reg tons, Captain E Shepherd arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Colombo with general cargo.

James Finlay ss Harmodius of 3179 reg tons, Captain W Jennings arrived from Liverpool, Port Said, Suez and Aden with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino ss Riv of 4083 reg tons, Captain M Odaxndo arrived from Basrah via Bushire Karachi and Marmagoa with general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons, Captain A Capurro arrived from Genoa via Naples, Port Said and Djibouti with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Bangalore of 2875 reg tons Captain M G Symons arrived from Antwerp via London Middlesbrough, Port Said and Aden with general cargo.

SAILED

Lloyd Triestino ss Victoria of 7145 reg tons, Captain A Capurro sailed for Shanghai via Singapore with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Sailor of 3444 reg tons, Captain G F Turner sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Hakodate Maru of 3226 reg tons, Captain S Fukai sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Cutch Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 31-1-38.

S S Havre Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan 31

1 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 31-1 M M
3 City of Kobe 2743 Karachi 2-2 J Finlay
4 Toyama Maru 4386 Japan 3-2 N Y Kaisha.
5 Ehrenfels 4763 Antwerp 10-2 L Edwards.
7 Bangalore 2875 Japan 2-2 M M
8 Hakodate Maru 3226 Karachi 31-1 N Y Kaisha
9 Harmodius 3179 Navlakhi 3-2 J Finlay
10 Riv 4083 Trieste 1-2 L Triestino
11 Clan Morrison 3643 U Kingdom 5 2 J Finlay
14 Takliwa 3742 Durban 2-2 M M
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 3-2 L Edwards
16 Circassia 6597 Karachi 5-2 Anchor Line

Victoria Dock

2 Barala 1839 Busra 2-2 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 3-2 M M

Prince's Dock

B Bamora 1870 Calcutta 29-1 M M
D/E Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 3-2 T Morrison
G Haideri 912 Karachi 31-1 S Hassum
K Mirror 656 N F, N F, Hill Son and Knox
M Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
N/O Bhamo 3401 Rangoon 1-2 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind 3-2-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
Naidera 17-2-38 P and O S N
Narkurda 24-2-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Durban 22-1-38 K Nixon
Circassia 28-1-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Brauenfels 15-2-38 L Edwards
Meliskerk 9-2-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Ceylon 2-2-38 L Edwards
Taiwan 16-2-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 14-2-38 F F Campbell
Atlanta City 28-1-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

India 3-2-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Taljit Maru 27-1-38 O S K
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 14-2-38 O S Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Bandra 3-2-38 M M
Varela 5-2-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 19-2-38 M M
Kenya 5-2-38 M M

FROM BASSIN

Gurna 23-1-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalapadama 30-1-38 Scindia S N
Gharinda 3-2-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalaveera 31-1-38 Scindia S N
Garmula 29-1-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 27-1-38 M M
Jeypore 27-1-38 M M
Toyame Maru 28-1-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 5-2-38 P and O
Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 19-2-38 P and O
Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O
Rajputana 5-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Circassia 11-2-38 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 2-2-38 K Nixon

FOR NEW YORK

President Gorfield 15-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 4-3-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 10-2-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 3-2-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Biancomano 28-2-37 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Naldera 17-2-38 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 3-2-38 P and O S N
Toyama Maru 4 2-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Bangalore 1-2-38 P and O S N
Havre Maru 7-2-38 O S Kaisha
Taijin Maru 11-2-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Strathmore 10-2-38 P and O S N

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 3-2-38 T Morrison

FOR SAIGON

India 4-2-38 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Barala 2-2-38 M M
Varsova 3-2-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 16-2-38 M M
akliwa 2-2-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 5-2-38 M M
Circassia 5-2-38 Anchor Line
City of Durban 30-1-38 K Nixon
Reichenfels 1-2-38 L Edwards.

B P T GENERAL LANDING RATES

S S Toyamo Maru 28 1-38
S S Chyebassa 28-1-38
S S Ceylon 29-1-38
S S Kalavati 29-1-38
S S Jalarajan 31-1-38
S S Mooltan (boats) 31 1-38

EXPORTS

S S Toyama Maru for Osaka: 100 bs raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 200 bs raw cotton G K Kaisha; 1700 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton Viram Lalha; 300 bales raw cotton Sassoon J David; 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 200 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Nagasaki: 200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Jeypore for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan, 140 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 150 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 1200 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Osaka: 550 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Bangalore for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Vancover: 8 pkgs brassware American Express.

For Sydney: 56 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros.

S S Kybfels for Antwerp: 6 bales raw cotton J Thakurdas.

For Rotterdam: 20 bales cotton raw A Noorbhoy;

For Vasternik: 320 bags myrabollams K Tricamji.

For Bremen: 50 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Stockholm: 25 bales cotton fly V A Save.

For Hamburg: 110 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 13 bags gum T Laxmidas; 146 bales cotton fly Sapt Textile Products (India); 1500 bags g nut oil cake P Surchand

For Alexandretta: 24 bales grey cotton yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Gothenburg: 38 bales cotton fly Sapt Textile Products (India); 100 bales cotton fly V A Save

For Suez: 125 bales ctn grey piecegoods Anandji Virji.

For Famagusta: 10 bales ctn piecegoods A Virji.

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 23 bales cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 50 bales cotton waste oily M Chandulal; 50 bales cotton waste oily C Jairam; 100 bales cotton twist waste V A Save; 320 bags kapok seed K Tricamji; 1250 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles: 25 bales cotton waste M Narotamdas.

For Glasgow: 50 bales hemp raw G Harmukhray.

For Manchester: 150 bales cotton waste oily M Chandulal; 50 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 21 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas; 50 bales cotton waste oily C Jairam; 125 bales cotton fly Sapt Textile Products (India); 108 bs cotton waste M Narotamdas; 2000 pkgs myrabollams P Mathradas; 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Riv for Trieste: 55 bales raw cotton Bombay Co.

For Marseilles: 80 cases gum E Mavji.

S S Clan Morrison for Hongkong: 5900 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Ehrenfels for Hamburg: 165 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading

IMPORTS

S S Bradburn Agents M B Kaisha from Yokonama: 200 cases slate black stone; 45 cases bicycle tyre and tube; 155 bales grey cotton shirting; 60 cases elect light bulbs; 250 bundles slates; 152 cas staple fibre yarn.

From Shimizu: 527 cases green tea; 190 bundles chestwood.

From Nagoya: 323 cases tiles; 356 cases porcelainware; 178 cases glassware; 45 cases crockery ware; 137 cases rayon yarn.

Sisal Hemp Industry

(Continued from page 6)

than pleased to have to-day amidst us the Hon. The Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, who as Dewan of Kolhapur State, once evinced a considerable interest in the matter. The Government is certainly to be congratulated on taking up the matter in right earnest. Permit me, Sir, to wish every success to the venture sponsored by the Bombay Government. It is to be hoped that as a result "Bombay Sisal hemp industry" would eventually occupy the same rank as any of the other Sisal producers of the world.—Yours etc.,

J. K. SIRCAR.
F.R.H.S., F.R.S.A., etc.,
Late Fibre Expert to the Punjab Government
Deognar, S.P. (Bihar).
January 25th, 1938.

Farm Bill Passage This Week

ACREAGE QUOTAS INDICATE PRODUCTION OF 1,06,00,000 BALES

March Long Liquidation & Moderate Commission House Selling

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

The U. S. Farm Bill is expected to pass before the end of the week.

Present allotment of quotas indicate total production of 1,06,00,000 Bales.

Non-Co-operators to forfeit this season's subsidy.

Next season conservation payments plus two cents penalty on production from acreage exceeding allotted area.

The New York cotton market was inactive and narrow on Saturday; awaiting Farm Bill developments or a new incentive, but with Farmers continuing to hold there was no pressure from producers.

Some of the Farm Bill given above are really constructive and with a reduced area if weather continues unfavourable, we believe there will be a steady and substantial rise in American cotton prices in the long run. The immediate outlook depends how far the Bill gets co-operation but with light before us we favour purchases on all weak markets.

WEEKLY REVIEW

The market was dull and narrow with the uncertainties over the Government's attitude towards business and lack of knowledge of the final type of the crop control bill the chief restricting influences.

Congressional Farm Bill conferees have practically completed a compromise draft. At the same time considerable controversy is indicated when the bill reaches the house of representatives.

The weakness of the stock market was only partially reflected in the deadlock created on the cotton market with declines checked by very small volume of hedging. Houses with Bombay connections express the belief that further liquidation of the long straddle account here will await the widening of Bombay discount to 50 points under New York.

The Possibility that Government will again resort to heavy spending to spur employment is being watched as a market influence.

With renewed dullness in Textiles, spot demand has dwindled. Meanwhile, only a trading market is indicated unless the undoing of Bombay straddle account becomes more active or there is news from Washington affecting the general situation.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened quiet on some March long liquidation with moderate commission house selling but with hedging light and contracts scarce, prices kept steady on trade price fixing. Finally moderate liquidation and hedge selling met trade buying.

At the opening March was quoted unchanged at 8.34 and improved to 8.35 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined to 8.31 and the market finally closed at a decline of one to three points. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 8.43c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.55c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with March 4.73. There was local suport on firmer Bombay and there was very light hedging. In the absence of outside support, prices eased on weakened realising. The market closed at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.82d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Giza futures closed 5 to 2 points down and Uppers were one point up to 2 points down.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 points to unchanged.

RAYS OF HOPE

"If human mind could not generate rays of hope, the futures or forward markets would have hardly come into existence. This hope always remains alive even amidst any sort of disappointment, The cotton markets also live on such hopes. What else but hopefulness can be seen in such talks as these viz: that the Farm Bill will be passed in U. S. A., that the acreage will be kept under control, that there will be a crop of about 106 lacs bales and that if weather proves bad it may be even less than that and prices might go up? If such hope comes out true the person entertaining the same will make money and may also be considered wise, state Messrs. Ratilal and Co.

In spite all these talks such a hope has not yet materialised during this week, but as reported in one cable there still exists the hope of the Farm Bill being passed to-day, i.e., Saturday. On the other hand the Secretary to the U. S. A. Agricultural department has stated that he is doubtful about the Farm Bill being passed so soon as to make it effective on the 1938 season's crop.

Looking at the trend of the market, it can be said that even if the Farm Bill is passed it would be less likely that there would come good rally in prices on account of it. The main reason for this is that there is a check on speculation in U. S. A. and check on speculation means curbing the hopes generating in the minds of the speculators.

SPECULATION

During the current week talks that there might be put restraint on speculation in the local markets also were being privately discussed. Nobody can deny that excessive speculation has permeated the local markets. On the contrary it can be seen that it has gone beyond its limit as it is being indulged into beyond one's capacity. The local Stock market has been its first victim, and for the present it has been closed for an indefinite period. The real difficulty is that most of the purchases that are made against real sales are speculative, so that so long as real investors are not forthcoming to take up that burden the situation is not likely to be improved unless some new hope is inspired in the minds of the rest.

If steps are taken to see that this situation does not contaminate other markets and to safeguard against future danger, such steps would be welcome; but if in doing so the holding power is at all disturbed, that would prove injurious for the country.

For the present there being absence of any reliable information in the matter, we prefer to leave it within only the above comments.

Whether in U. S. A. control is put on the crop or not, in the meantime the world consumption of cotton is certainly not encouraging, Stock of cotton in Japan now appears to have been exhausted, so that Japan shall have to purchase cotton to keep her mills running. It is reported that Japan has begun to make purchases both in America and in India. Despite this, looking at the monetary condition of Japan these purchases will be limited."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10-29 a.m.) ..... 8.35+01

New York March lowest (11-23 a.m.) ..... 8.31—03

Liverpool March highest ..... 4.72+02

Liverpool March lowest ..... 4.71—01

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Garside: World consumption December American 955000, five months total 5096000; Foreign 1306000 and 6736000 respectively. All 2261000 and 11802000. Domestic sales unfinished goods light.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: President's latest expressions on wages and prices discouraging again belief in early understanding between business and Administration paralyzing trade expansion and new enterprise consequently trade demand lessening which together with March liquidation has depressing effect although doubt decline likely go far considering large quantities going into loan.

Market easier reflecting weakness outside markets and beginning March liquidation cloth markets quiet congressional conferees agree farm bill goal crop 1,060,000 penalty provisions likely insure full co-operation producers some further easiness probable think well purchases late months moderate recessions.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Feature in the past week was commission house liquidation. Contracts were absorbed by trade on scale down. Expect continued selling of March. Farm Bill passage expected before February fifteenth.

New York: Expect passage of Farm Bill within a fortnight and acreage quota intended to produce 1,06,00,000 bales, non-cooperators forefeiting this season's subsidy, next season's conservation payments plus two cents penalty on production from acreage exceeding allotment. Continue to expect market eventually above nine cents.

New York: No new features. Local operators bearish but little pressure to sell.

BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Small Increase In December

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The total value of the foreign trade of Bombay (including trade with Burma) for the month of December, 1937, amounted to Rs. 10.54 crores, showing a rise of Rs. 47.77 lakhs over the figures for the same month last year. This rise was mainly due to larger arrivals of merchandise and increased shipments of both gold and silver and of foreign merchandise. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures and imports of silver, however, recorded noticeable decreases.

The total value of imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 6.39 crores over the figures for December, 1936. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 7.25 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 4.09 lakhs as against Rs. 6.94 lakhs and Rs. 52.49 lakhs, respectively.

The most noticeable increases were due chiefly to larger imports of cotton raw, from the United States of America and Egypt, fuel oil from Iran and British Borneo, Kerosene from the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics, Petroleum from Burma and Roumania, textile machinery from the United Kingdom, and silk cocoons and waste products from Japan and China.

The total value of exports of Indian produce and manufacture amounted to Rs. 1.66 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 1.97 crores as compared with the figures for December, 1936. Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 1.56 crores against Rs. 1.55 crores and those of silver at Rs. 17.62 lakhs as against nil in December, 1935.

The quantity of raw cotton declined from 37,115 tons to 8,494 tons while that of seeds declined from 32,848 tons to 16,635 tons. Exports of twist and yarn, however, increased from 3/4 million lbs. to cover 2 million lbs. The heavy decrease in exports of Indian produce-manufacture- is chiefly attributable to smaller shipments of cotton, raw, to Japan and of linseed to the United Kingdom.—United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 31

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 167/12 for Broach A/Me delivery and advanced to Rs. 168/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices ruled quiet at Rs. 168/4. The tone of the market was steady and business was restricted.

Liverpol market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened unchanged. In the local market Broach A/M delivery was quoted at Rs. 169 but later on there was some realising. The market closed steady at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	169 10 0
Broach J/A	173 6 0
Oomra March	153 10 0
Oomra May	153 0 0
Bengal March	133 0 0
Bengal May	133 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 31

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	139	137	135	133	
Punjab	139	137	135	133	
Rajputana	140	138	136	134	
Oomra No. 3	161	158	155	152	
C P No. 1	174	171	168	165	
C P No. 2	165	162	159	156	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 31

Bengal Superfine	139/40
Bengal Fine	136/37
Bengal F G	133/34
C P 1	167/68
C P 2	159/60
Arvi	162/63
Amraoti	157/58
Ellichpur	159/61
Berar	156/58
Khandesh	145/48
Jalna/Sailu	146/48
Burwah Sanavad	158/59
Khandwa	158/59
Harda-Khirkiya	159/60
Mathia	130/34
Malkapur	153/54
Punjab 4 F	183/86
Punjab 289 F	233/35
Sindh 4 F	182/86
Sindh N T	218/23

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 29-1-38	6429000	5513000
Receipts yesterday 29-1-38	12000	5000
Exports to date 29-1-38	3954000	3584000
Stock at Ports 28-1-38	3231000	2492000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-1-38	2626000	2045000
Stock at Liverpool 28-1-38	1127000	956000
Visible Supply 28-1-38	7685000	6087000
Quantity in sight 28-1-38	11107000	10487000
Quantity out of sight 28-1-38	6303000	7652000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

29-1-38	This year	Last year
Khandesh	565	21,841	160,435
Central India	470	12,037	193,132
Barsi and Nagar	893	52,274	106,814
Hyderabad Gaorani	435	17,244	46,698
Berar	3,797	115,033	357,054
Central Provinces	685	24,082	79,449
Total Oomras	6,845	242,511	943,582
Dholera	129	18,982	15,538
N W Provinces		2,088	4,588
Rajputana	55	2,271	33,026
Sind Punjab	6,948	288,018	192,827
Broach		1,705	4,286
Coompta and Dharwar		9,289	10,997
Westerns Northerns	4	2,521	12,572
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		908	2,616
American		98,064	3,144
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,801	173,826	115,748
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	16,782	841,357	1,339,063

Export From Bombay

1st Sept to 27th Jan.

In full-pressed bales

29-1-38	This year	Last year
Europe	2,978	105,975	144,301
Japan and China	6,500	143,327	603,663
Coast Ports	100	30,519	8,108
Up-country by Rail		157,292	101,827
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		46,992	47,420
Total	9,578	484,105	905,319

Cotton Arrivals

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 28th January	13,859
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	824,575
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,323,180
Decrease	498,605

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan 29

SAKELS—	
March	13.97+8
May	14.01+4
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.09+3
April	10.07+2
June	10.09+3
GIZA—	
March	12.53—0
May	12.61—0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan 29

GIZA—	
Spot	7.38—4
March	6.87—4
May	6.90—3
July	6.92—3
October	6.83—2
November	6.86—2
UPPER—	
Spot	6.06+1
March	5.81—2
May	5.81—2
July	5.83—1
October	5.85—2
November	5.85—2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 31

On Saturday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to 6-19-7. London Paris Exchange rate was 44 points down at 152.81. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.00 11/16. London Spot silver prices advanced 1/8d to 20 1/4d. but forward quotation was unchanged at 19 7/8d. Bears covered and Spot sellers were reserved. Montreal futures were unchanged to 10 points up and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	34	6	9
Maha delivery	34	7	3
Maha tejimandi	0	2	3
Fagan delivery	34	6	3
Fagan tejimandi	0	4	3
SILVER			
Ready	50	7	6
Maha delivery	50	8	0
Maha tejimandi	0	10	6
Fagan delivery	50	15	0
Fagan tejimandi	1	4	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 31

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44 2 0

Tone: Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Jan 31

Following quiet foreign advices the local market ruled quiet to-day with a limited business. The tendency of the market is easy.

Linseed May	7 13 6
Linseed September	7 15 11
Wheat May	4 12 9
Wheat September	4 12 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan 29

February	£10-12-6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Jan 29

March	90 5/8d.
May	89 7/8d.
July	89 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan 29

May	dol 0.92 3/4
July	dol 0.87 3/8
September	dol 0.87 1/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan 31

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 7 0
Shipment Feb March	5 11 6
Shipment April June	5 12 6
Shipment July Sept	5 13 3
Kesar	11 11 0
Saraya	11 3 0
Java Spot	F. 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, Jan 29

March	2.25 unchanged.
May	2.27 unchanged.
July	2.28 unchanged
September	2.30 +01

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/M 1938 opening 168 1/4 highest 169 lowest 168 1/4 closing 168 1/2

Broach J/A opening 171 highest 171 3/4 lowest 171 closing 168 1/2

Oomra March opening 152 highest 152 3/8 lowest 152 closing 152 3/8

Oomra May opening 152 3/4 highest 153 1/4 lowest 152 3/4 closing 153 1/8

Bengal March opening 132 highest 132 1/2 lowest 132 closing 132 3/8

Bengal May opening 132 1/4 highest 132 7/8 lowest 132 1/4 closing 132 7/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-2-38) Rs. 4 3/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 9 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August ((24-6-38) Rs. 16 1/2

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 147 May 150 July 154 October 158 December 156 at cross rate 5.00 11/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 16b Liverpool May 1938 4.75 Rs. 38 3/4 at exchange 1/8

Bombay Liveroool: Broach J/A 1938 170/10 Liverpool July 4.80 Rs. 38 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 163 New York May 8.40 Rs. 18 1/2 at cross rate 5.00 11/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 170/10 New York July 8.46 Rs. 18 at cross rate 5.00 11/16

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan 31

Wheat	16,832 cwts.
Linseed	6,290 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	11 cwts.
Gingellyseed	300 cwts.
Poppyseed	96 cwts.
Groundnuts	20,250 cwts.
Castorseed	552 cwts.
Rice	29,794 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,674 cwts.
Cottonseed	16,201 cwts.
Gram	1,500 cwts.
Joowar	551 cwts.
Barley	1,156 cwts.
Bajree	1,976 cwts.
Indian sugar	789 cwts.

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

Cotton: 'Think market will fluctuate temporarily between 4.75 and 5.00 pence.'

Wheat: 'Continental demand sustaining market but expect further hedges from southern hemisphere.'

Rubber: 'Disappointing American trade demand but cannot anticipate any further decline.'

Metals: 'Opinion unchanged. Advise purchases Copper, Tin, Lead, around present levels.'

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 31

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100	5	
3 per cent 1951/54	102	9	
3 per cent 1941	103	8	
3 per cent J P Bonds	97		
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98	10	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106	4	
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108	6	
4 per cent 1960/70	114	4	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119	10	
5 per cent 1939/44	104	10	
5 per cent 1940/43	107	12	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102	8	
TAX FREES			
4 per cent 1953/63	112	8	
5 per cent 1955	123	8	
5 per cent 1945/55	120		
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102	8	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES			
4 per cent B P T 1974	110	2	
4 per cent P Deb 1974	109	8	
5 per cent M Deb 1949	119		
5 per cent 1954	131	8	
5 per cent K P T 1956	131		

Note:—The Security market ruled steady to firm to-day. 3 1/2 per cent paper advanced to Rs. 98/11 for the current settlement. The Budli difference ranged between annas 2 1/4 to 3 against short sellers. Tone: Better.

RUNNING YIELDS.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100	6	0	2.70
3 per cent 1941	103	8	0	1.99
3 per cent 1951/54	102	9	0	2.78
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98	4	0	3.56
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106	5	0	2.77
4 per cent 1943	108	9	0	2.34
4 per cent 1960/70	113	15	0	3.57
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119	8	0	3.05
5 per cent 1939/44	104	14	0	1.69
5 per cent 1940/43	107	13	0	2.04
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	102	10	0	2.90
5 per cent 1945/55 T. F.	120	5	0	2.12

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, January 31

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 265 1/2

Bank's buying T T 263 3/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,144

Bank's buying T T 1,164

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 92 3/8

CROSS RATE—

New York London 5.00.68 29th instant

Japan London 1/2 31st instant

Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 31st instant

Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 31st instant

Java London 8.94 5/8 31st instant.

London Paris 152.81 29th instant

London Belgium 29.61 3/4 29th instant

London Switzerland 21.62 1/2 29th instant

London Berlin 12.42 1/2 29th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 7/8 29th instant

London New York 5.00.75 29th instant

London Amsterdam 8.96 7/8 29th instant

London Italy 95.15 29th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-6 1/2 28th instant.

Gold £6-19-7 29th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/8 28th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 1/4 29th instant

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 28th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/8 29th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 28th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 29th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant.

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th instant

London Discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant.

London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 29th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money

Call 3/4 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	24
Amr Farn Power Pfd 7 per cent	17
American Tel and Tel	142 1/4
Western Union Telg	24
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	9
New York Central Rly	15 3/4
Union Pacific Railway	84
Alaska Juneau	12
Montgomery Ward	31
Bethelehem Steel	54
Crucible Steel	35
National Steel	52
Republic Steel	17
United S Steel	52
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
Steel Co of Canada	62
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Chrysler Motors	52
General Motors	32 1/2
General Electric	38 3/4
Union Carbide	69 3/4
Consolidated Oil	9
Imperial Oil of Canada	18
Socony Oil	14 1/4
St Oil of N J Oil	46
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	25
Sun Life of Canada	425
Allischalmers	41
Sherwin Williams	87

Eaton Mfg. dol 17 and has declared 25 cents dividend. Waitng market. Turnover 430,000 shares.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan 30

The Osaka Sampin and Cotton Exchanges remained closed to-day.

Pay In—Feb. 14. Pay-Out—Feb. 16.

Limited Turnover In Shares

DRASTIC MEASURES TO CHECK RECKLESS BUSINESS

Foreign Advices Quiet

BOMBAY, January 31.

The local Share Bazar was quiet, but steady, with a moderate business and prices in the cash section again moved within a narrow range. There is less inclination to operate and moderate business is being reported in Scindia, Indian Irons, and Tata Steel second preference shares.

So far there is no new development in the forward section, but it goes without saying that in the near future there will be drastic and many interesting changes in the present method of trading. Some effective measures, to restrain undue speculative activity, are being considered and the first move will be against a reduction in the total number of badges.

Severe cut will be enforced in this direction and this will have an important effect on operations of professionals and the so-called "Taravaniwalls".

It is now generally realised that the present Board is found to be weak and, in the absence of strict and rigid control over reckless speculative operations, has allowed a free hand to one and all. In some cases this facility has been misused and now there is no alternative but to devise measures which will check selfish and unbusinesslike activities.

It is also realised that it is not merely outside speculation which is responsible for the crisis, but several members of the Exchange have also been doing extensive speculative business. Thus the Board has to take such measures as allow a free and continuous market.

Over and above the reduction in the number of badges, there will be an early introduction of fortnightly clearings which are believed to reduce the attendant risks on the outstanding business.

But the most vital change will be a compulsory system of margins and deposits which is most essential for the growth and development of a healthy market which will remove all fears of closing down of the market and suspension of trading.

If all contracts are backed up by a sound system of margins, there will be no need of Rule 188 and neither Bulls nor Bears will expect any protection, while bonafide investors will have nothing to fear when there is effective check on reckless speculation.

Such measures are bound to be effective and any delay in adoption will destroy all confidence in the market.

Foreign advices were quiet on Saturday U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 7/8 while Anaconda Coppers improved dol. 1/8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

100 Ahm. Advance (Re. 6)	365	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	970	0
100 CENTURY	248	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	3
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	5-6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	184	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	70	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	126	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	348	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250 Madras United	335	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250 Model	53	12
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	268	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	247	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	94	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12
100 Swan	101	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	118	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	32	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 20) XD	1,572	8
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8) XD	378	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	148	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	123	4
5 Union (As. 4)	5	8
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	124 10	X.D
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	8
20 Mercantile	55	0
16-70 New India (Rs. 1-4)	41	4
200 Oriental (125)	4450	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	4
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	141	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1427	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	6
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	185	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	215	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	149	4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,323	6
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	935	0
100 C Province	98	0
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	99	0
100 Mandra Bhon	96	4
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	755	0
MININGS.		
8 Burma Corp (As. 11)	7	13
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	9
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	31	8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	49	12
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	995	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	241	4
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	323	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	159	6
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	248	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	611	14
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	209	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol nil	3	12
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	12
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	650	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	75	0
15 Scindia	22	1
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	288	12
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	150	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE IN BOMBAY

Only Cash Business In Shares

Bombay, Jan 31

It is understood that the New Stock Exchange will commence trading in shares on cash basis within a week. The shares to be dealt are those done at present at Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Rangoon and London. There will be weekly deliveries but there will be no forward business.

CALCUTTA'S FOREIGN TRADE

New Delhi, Jan 30

There was a slight decrease in the overseas imports trade of Calcutta in private merchandise in December, 1937, from that of the preceding month, the value havin declined from 4.50 crores to Rs. 4.61 crores. Exports including re-exports also slightly declined from Rs. 7.79 crores in November, 1937, to Rs. 7.49 crores in December 1937. The values of imports and exports in December 1936, were Rs. 2.75 crores and Rs 8.63 crores, respectively. The improvement over the last year's figures was partly due to the inclusion of imports from and the exports to Burma, trade with which is now treated as foreign.—U. P.

Canadian Linseed And Wheat Crops

New Delhi, Jan 30

According to a cable received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, the production of wheat and linseed crops of Canada for 1937 is now estimated at 182,410,000 bushels (4,656,000 tons) and 698,000 bushels (17,000 tons), respectively. The revised production of wheat for 1936 is now placed at 219,218,000 bushels. (Last year's corresponding estimate for linseed was 1,795,000 bushels (45,000 tons). The exportable surplus of wheat at the end of December, 1937 is estimated at 64 million bushels (1.7 million tons).—U. P.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1938

Bombay Stock Exchange Crisis

Govt. On The Alert: President Advised To Exercise Disciplinary Powers

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Monday.

"GOVERNMENT HAVE KEPT THEMSELVES IN TOUCH WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND HAVE IMPRESSED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE AUTHORITIES THAT THEY SHOULD EXERCISE FULLY AND RAPIDLY THE DISCIPLINARY POWERS VESTED IN THEM AGAINST BROKERS WHO ARE GUILTY OF MALPRACTICES."

This statement on behalf of the Government of Bombay was made on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, by Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, in reply to a short notice question regarding the present crisis in the Bombay Stock Exchange.

When the Assembly met to-day, the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker, refused to give sanction to the adjournment motion sought to be moved by Messrs. Ismail Chundrigar and Faiz Mahomed Khan to discuss the circular of the Administrative Officer of the Ahmedabad District School Board requiring the singing of "Vande Mataram" in all schools. The Speaker contended that the adjournment motion had no relation whatever directly or indirectly to the conduct or default on the part of the Government of Bombay. He said that the District School Board was the creation of the Bombay Primary Education Act 1923. It had been held judicially that the District School Board was a Corporation and had a statutory existence of its own, separate from and independent of the District Local Board. None of the provisions of the Primary Education Act or the rules made thereunder appeared to give power to Government to interfere in the particular matter.

In a short notice question Mr. B. R. Rane (Congress) asked if the Government were aware of the crisis in the Bombay Stock Exchange and what action they had taken in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe replying stated:—

I am very glad of the opportunity given by the question to clear up what appears to be a widespread misunderstanding in the House as well as outside regarding the causes of the present crisis on the Stock Exchange and in particular of the position of Government in relation to the crisis.

The idea seems prevalent that the crisis is due solely to manipulations on the stock exchange and that if only Government took vigorous action of some sort normal conditions would be restored without delay. I do not deny that the conditions of stock trading in Bombay are such as to aggravate crises and sometimes to lead to them. The present crisis however is due to more fundamental economic causes operating all over the world.

As honourable members are well aware, throughout the last year or two, commodity and security prices all over the world were hardening to such an extent that economists were talking of a boom and an impending slump. Specially was this so in connection with the iron and steel industries which received a tremendous fillip partly as a result of a general price boom but more particularly because of the rumours and talks of war and the heavy armament programmes of almost all European countries and America. The supplies of steel and iron fell greatly short of the demand and it was widely anticipated that the profit of the industry would be extremely high. Consequently iron and steel shares began to soar in every country.

But this state of affairs was of very short duration. The first signs of trouble were evident when the United Steel Corporation in America curtailed its steel production, and prices in Wall Street weakened as a result. This weakening soon turned into a rout. Even the London market felt the impact and during the last month of 1937 values on the London Stock Exchange also began to shrink rapidly. The United Steel Corporation shares fell from 120 dollars to 49 dollars, a fall of 59 per cent. and the Indian iron and steel shares fell on the London market from 120 shillings to 45 shillings, a drop of 62-1/2 per cent.

It is not surprising that a similar reaction has set in in India. The sequence of events has been the same as in America and London. Consequent on the rapid raising of prices by the Indian steel companies prices soared to enormous lengths and Tata Steel deferred went up to Rs. 2,290. The rumours of a reduction in prices led to a wholesale rout. Prices dropped to 1,000,—a fall of 56 per cent. But it is well to remember that the fall in London market was even higher. In Calcutta where there are no forward dealings, but only cash dealings, Indian Iron and Steel shares slumped from Rs. 80 to Rs. 30—a drop of 62-1/2 per cent.

I would not like Honourable Members to get the impression that Government consider that no action is feasible at all to mitigate the crisis. Government have kept themselves in touch with the President of the Stock Exchange and have impressed on him that the Stock Exchange authorities should exercise fully and rapidly the disciplinary powers vested in them against brokers who are guilty of malpractices. Government will watch carefully the action that the authorities will take. As regards more permanent remedies, the House will remember that Government had appointed an Enquiry Committee some time back to investigate the affairs of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. The comments of the Association on the report of the Committee have just been received and Government propose shortly to issue orders on them.

Mr. K. F. Nariman:

Is it not a fact that under the rules of the Stock Exchange, it is an offence for any member of the Stock Exchange to do business on a day which is declared a holiday?

Mr. A. B. Latthe: I think the honourable member is referring to the holiday in memory of Mrs. Motilal Nehru. If that is so, it is against the rules of the Stock for any member to transact business on that day and disciplinary action has to be taken against those members who transacted business on that day by the Board of Directors as I said in answer to the question by the honourable member Mr. Rane. The Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange have been asked by Government to take disciplinary action against such members who transacted business on that day.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: If no disciplinary action was taken by the Board of Directors, will Government see that such disciplinary action is taken against those members?

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe: Government will try and see that disciplinary action is taken.

Mr. Karandikar enquired if a member of the Government could put a question.

The Speaker stated that every member of the Congress Party was not the Government. The very fact that he belonged to the Congress Party should not prevent his liberty of putting questions.

Mr. K. F. Nariman stated that this was no question of Government and of Congress Party. It was a question in which the public very much interested.

The House then proceeded to discuss the motion for the Second Reading of the Bill to accord release on probation of offenders.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE

To Start Operations Next Week

In a statement to the Associated Press, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President of the Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., said that they intend to commence trading in securities and shares for ready or cash delivery sometime about next week.

Mr. Mehta said that according to their articles, they were not restricted to trading in shares of companies registered in Bombay only. They were at liberty to trade in shares of companies registered outside Bombay as well. He added they were preparing an application to be submitted shortly to the Government of Bombay for recognition.

Mr. Mehta further said that arrangements were being made for the convenience of the members of his exchange, with a view that in the beginning, members might not have any difficulty or inconvenience for trading purposes.—A. P.

Walk-out An Every Day Occurrence

Protest Against "Bande Mataram" In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The staging of walk-outs as a protest against the "Bande Mataram" song in the Madras Assembly has become a daily affair with the Muslim members.

When the House re-assembled this morning to consider the Debts Relief Bill, the Speaker called Mrs. Lakshmi Sanker Iyer to sing the "Bande Mataram" song. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Leader of the Muslim League group, immediately raised an objection that the song should not be sung.

On the Speaker not heeding the League's Leader's objection, he followed by ten other Muslim members walked out of the House and returned after prayer time. They included Sir A. T. Pannirselvam, Indian Christian member and Mr. Laljan, who was the first Muslim member to raise the "Bande Mataram" controversy during the interim budget session of the Assembly in August last and who attended the sitting for the first time today in the present session.

After prayer the Speaker referred to the daily walk-out that was being staged by the Muslim members and said that if the same would recur to-morrow, he would take a serious note of it and arrange to get the doors of the hall closed soon after the prayer bell rang.

He added that the members who did not want to stay in the House during prayer, should leave the House in time before the prayer bell stopped ringing, thus avoiding any demonstration.—United Press.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jagjal Choudhury, Minister for Excise and Health, attended the prize distribution ceremony of the M. E School at the village of Jaipore in Saran District. The Hon'ble Minister donated Rs. 500 for the agricultural and industrial development of the school.

WELCOME ADDRESS TO JINNAH

Exhorts Muslims To Rally Round League

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Nearly twenty-thousand people were present at a meeting at which an address of welcome was presented to Mr. M. A. Jinnah on behalf of the Delhi Provincial Muslim League, Begum Mohammad Ali presiding.

The Address referred to Mr. Jinnah's high consistent political ideals as well as a complete absence of selfish motives in all he had done for the advancement of Indian Muslims. It paid a tribute to him for the indefatigable efforts which he was making to bring the whole Muslim in India on one platform by resusticating the League and acknowledged Mr. Jinnah as the undisputed leader of the Muslims. The address referred to the Shahidgunj Mosque question and hoped that Mr. Jinnah would bring into play his political sagacity and legal ability for the restoration of the Mosque to Muslims and assured him of the wholehearted support of Delhi Muslims in the matter.

Replying Mr. Jinnah said that the Congress policy in the seven provinces where it had formed Government should give the Muslims some idea of what its ultimate object was. The Muslims numerically, educationally and economically were inferior to the Hindus and if they wanted to have an honourable existence and have some say in the affairs of the country, they should do all in their power to attain solidarity and unity. He wanted to warn them in time against Congress attitude which had convinced him that the rights of Muslims were not safe in the hands of the Congress.

Mr. Jinnah added the League was still a baby and if it was carefully nursed, there was no reason why it should not attain the stature of a fullgrown person in a short time and become as powerful as any other similar organisation in the country.

EMULATE CONGRESS

He claimed that it was through the help and co-operation of Muslims in the past that the Congress had carved out its present position and felt sure that if all the Muslims rallied round the League, it would become equally powerful. When that stage was reached, he would tell them what to do in the case of Palestine and the Shahidgunj Mosque.

Mr. Jinnah concluded his speech on a note of optimism as regards the future of the League and through that of Muslim India, and said that his optimism was based on numerous signs of awakening among Muslims which were making themselves manifest. A. P.

Bogey Of "Islam In Danger"

Mr. Zahid S. Ali's Plea For Hindu-Muslim Collaboration & Criticism Of Muslim Leaguers

Mr. Zahid Shaukat Ali has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Though I had been mostly away from Bombay for the last three years, yet I had been a frequent visitor to the town and claim to have been in quite intimate touch with the local affairs.

During my present short sojourn in Bombay I was glad to see not only a genéral political awakening amongst the Muslim masses but also a genuine desire to organise themselves on a common platform for service and sacrifice for their country and community.

But I may be permitted to say something which may appear to be somewhat bitter but which is none the less an unfortunate truth and deserves serious consideration by my Muslim brethren and fellow workers.

I am pained to find that local politics have been entrusted to people, who, with a few exceptions, have neither served their country nor their community nor have they undergone even slight discomfort for any Islamic cause. On the contrary, their past record during the good old Khilafat and Non-co-operation days does not bear examination.

They have seized this golden opportunity of coming into limelight and are posing as leaders of Muslim masses under the protection of the great personality of Mr. Jinnah, who, I am sorry to say, is turning a blind eye to their political motives and to their past and encouraging them to throw mud on those who have always sacrificed while serving their country and community.

If, on the one hand men like Ashrafs are responsible for keeping out good Muslims from the Congress, on the other hand, Dehlavis and Chundrigars are equally responsible for making the position of such Muslims extremely unfortunate in the League and outside.

BOGEY OF "ISLAM IN DANGER"

The Muslim masses have known those people well enough in the past and will not be lured by their cry of "Islam In Danger" now. They are people who have at times of crisis always failed their country as well as community as Ministers and otherwise under the old regime. What better can be expected of them in the future? Their days are now numbered but they have made the local Muslim League into a packed house and the local workers are simply fed up with them.

Mr. Jinnah knows this and so does Maulana Shaukat Ali. I can say without any fear of contradiction that the latest affair relating to Seth Hooseinbhoy Lalljee has disgusted even leaders like Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Hasrat Mohini not to speak of the many Muslim Leaguers and the Khilafat workers.

In the same way they have been after Mr. Yasin Nurie, who, ever since he entered political life has all been an admirer of the late Maulana Mahamed Ali and a faithful co-worker of Maulana Shaukat Ali and is still a Khilafatist. His only fault is that he has always been a good Mussalman, a good Indian and a good friend of the masses and has always opposed all these title-holders and job-hunters and men whose politics are confined to the armchairs of drawing rooms. Everything was done by such men to hound him out of public life but everybody knows how he scored over his rival Sir Mahboobmia Kadri, who had the tremendous advantages of Muslim League support and his own personal influence as a knight and a retired official of the Bombay Government. But the Muslim masses knew their candidates and the worth of those candidates with the result that Sir Mahboobmia Kadri was badly defeated.

PLAYING WITH FEELINGS

For the last few days, good and sincere Mussalmans have been holding public meetings in their local mohallas and such people, taking advantage of these God-sent opportunities, are indulging in irresponsible talks and playing with the feelings of these good and honest Mussalmans shunting up their eyes to the consequences. It is curious that while they are shouting "Islam In Danger" to delude the Muslim masses in the province, they have never in any single meeting referred to their own duties towards their brethren in Palestine who are really in danger at the hands of Englishmen.

Mr. Jinnah should see that such irresponsible talks should stop when he is already in informal negotiations with the Congress through Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and when, I sincerely hope, that there is peace in sight.

Unfortunately, I am not with the Congress at present but I am pining for the day when there would be peace and honourable understanding between the Muslim and the Congress when we could put our demands from one platform and win freedom and go about with our heads high in our own country and abroad like respectable citizens of a free India.—A. P.

60 APPLICANTS FOR 1 POST

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

In response to an advertisement inviting applications for the post of a Junior Translator in the Sind Assembly Department about 60 applications were received.

This post carries a salary of Rs. 70 per month rising upto Rs. 140 and is to be filled by a graduate. The applicants who are all graduates include a lady applicant. This is considered to be the first time when a lady has sent in her application for the Government job.—A. P.

A meeting of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee was held to-day in the office of the Bhil Seva Mandal presided over by Mr. Shrikant, when the office-bearers of the last year were again re-elected.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — "TERROR KEEP"

HURRIEDLY, WADE AND DONAVAN PULL THE GASSED SOLDIERS OUT OF THE TUNNEL
THIS GAS IS VERY HEAVY--- KEEP THAT HANDKERCHIEF OVER YOUR NOSE, DONAVAN!
TH' DANGER IS OVER--THESE ARE THE LAST TWO---
AT LAST! WE'VE GOT 'EM OUT AND THEY'RE STILL--- DONAVAN-!---
THE GAS HAS HIM, TOO!--- I'LL NEVER BE ABLE TO PULL THEM BOTH OUT---ONE MORE TRIP WILL BE THE END OF ME---
I'VE GOT TO TAKE 'EM BOTH OUT--THIS TRIP!--- -IF THERE WERE ONLY SOME WAY---
12-23

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay.